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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO 242 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Austria And Hungary To Italy's Rescue

Big Victory For Women In Bombay Council

DESAI'S ADOPTION BILL "KILLED" OUTRIGHT

House Rejects Measure By Thumping Majority

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 9.

Ladies thronged the Council galleries this afternoon to protest against Mr. Desai's Adoption Bill seeking for the withdrawal of the right of adoption given to widows by a recent Privy Council decision.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale presented to the President applications signed by 1,500 ladies in the Presidency protesting against the Bill.

Mr. H. R. Desai, next moved a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Victory For Women

The Home Member, Sir Robert Bell, opposed the motion on behalf of Government on the ground the Bill sought to create confusion in the administration of the Adoption Law and also that it was properly a subject for Central Legislation rather than for a Provincial one.

The House discussed the motion the whole day and the debate was sharply acrimonious. Ultimately at the end of the day's sitting the House divided and the Bill was "killed" by the House rejecting the motion by 17 votes to 55.

Proceedings In Detail

As the Home Member was speaking for the first time on Mr. Desai's motion one dainty handkerchief belonging to a lady visitor in the President's gallery fell down on the Government benches. It was picked up and handed over to the President, who announced that the owner might take away the "Trophy" from the Council Secretary's office. It was later on found out that the bag belonged to the wife of the Secretary himself.—

FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

Mr. Desai moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Home Member, Education Minister, Legal Remembrancer, Rao Bahadur Kale, Messrs Chitale and Nawale and Diwan Bahadur Dongarsingh Patil, Dr. Solanki, Messrs Joag, Kamat, Gangoli, Soman, Morey, Gokhale, Tolani, Bakhale, Desai (mover), Rao Bahadur Parulekar and Thakore Saheb of Kerwada.

Rao Bahadur Bole: "Any woman in the Select Committee?" (laughter).

GOVT'S OPPOSITION

After Mr. Desai had moved his motion the Leader of the House, Sir Robert Bell rising said, he formally opposed the motion on behalf of the Government.

Referring humourously to Mr. Bakhale's words that the Government performed "acrobatic feats" in the course of his speech on the Special Powers Bill, Sir Robert Bell said, that, Government did not perform any acrobatic feat in taking this attitude.

Proceeding he said, the Government had considered the Bill from the administrative point of view and had ultimately come to the conclusion that the subject of the Bill was a more proper subject for Central than for Provincial Legislation. He further recalled how two bills of a similar nature were in the past refused the requisite sanction by the Governor-General. His further objection to the Bill was that it might create unnecessary tussle between personal and territorial law.

"DROP IT".

Rao Bahadur Kale, Leader of the Opposition opposed Mr. Desai's motion and advised him to drop the Bill. Mr. Kamat supporting the motion said, that Sir Govind Madgaonkar ex-High Court Judge and Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, ex-Legal Remembrancer had blessed the Bill. Mr. Kamat further maintained that it was just in the fitness of things that the elders in the family should have the final say or the right of veto over the admission of a stranger in the family.

Rao Bahadur Chitale supporting the motion said that the Home Member's attitude had been the "unkindest cut".

Mr. V. N. Jog, suggested that the Government should afford the Bill a chance of going to the Select Committee, where it might certainly be improved.

Rao Bahadur Angadi opposed the motion and advised the House to throw out the Bill outright.

Mr. Survey opposed the motion on the ground that referring the Bill to the Select Committee would mean further endorsement of the principle contained in the Bill.

BRING IT IN NEXT COUNCIL

When the House met after tea Rao Bahadur Bole opposed the motion. He said that Mr. S. S. Patker, ex-High Court Judge, Sir Jamshed Kanga, ex-Advocate-General, and Mr. Chainani, the present Council Secretary had expressed opinions against the Bill. He said that the proper time for bringing such a bill will be in the future Council, when, women representatives could effectively deal with it on the floor of the House.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni opposed the motion and said that the Privy Council decision must be upheld and the present Bill must be opposed tooth and nail if the real spirit of Hindu Law is to be kept intact. Rao Bahadur Navle supported the motion. The Privy Council, he contended, had gone beyond their limits as Judges and assumed the role of legislators. He said that if widows were given the power to adopt without the consent of co-parceners that would play havoc in rural areas.

Mr. Venkatrao Surve wanted to know how far Hindu men acted according to "Sastras" before they could enforce Hindu women to abide by religious strictures.

Mr. Bhailal Patel also opposed the motion.

WHY NOT CONSULT GANDHIJI?

Mr. Pestanshah Vakil said that the Bill sought to keep women perpetually under subjugation (Hear. Hear). He did not know why Mr. Desai failed to consult Gandhiji on a matter of such importance in social reform. Perhaps then women would have acceded to Gandhiji's word.

Mr. Chatturbhai Patel opposed the motion while Rao Bahadurs Vaman Sampat Patel and Mr. Parulekar supported the motion. The latter maintained that the Privy Council decision was based on a wrong and incorrect interpretation of "Mayukh". He maintained that all eminent lawyers had expressed their opinion in favour of this bill. Dr. Dixit opposed the motion before the House.

DESAI IN TEMPER.

Rising to reply the debate Mr. Desai began his wail saying that he was handicapped by the announcement of the Leader of the House made at outset of the day's discussion. His bill, he stated, did not bear on the question of social reform at all and that point was unnecessarily jumbled

(Continued on page 10 ➡)

Geneva Battle Over Sanctions

PARLIAMENT TO MEET

British Cabinet Prepared But Awaits League Decision

LONDON, Oct. 9. (14-00 hours.)

A two hour meeting of the Cabinet reviewed the situation reached by several provisional decisions which are dependent upon the League decisions.

It is believed that Maj. Attlee will to-day visit Mr. Baldwin who will be informed directly the League decision is taken and Parliament will be summoned and consulted. October 21 is regarded as the likeliest date for the reassembling of Parliament.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Parliament will be convoked for October 22 instead of October 29. This decision was taken by the Cabinet to-day.

SANCTIONS COMMITTEE

GENEVA, October 9.

When Dr. Benes, President of the Assembly, opens the meeting he will submit the committee of Six's report and the members will be informed in silence to register their assent and [illegible] execution of Article XVI. This is likely to be the upshot in case of Baron Aloisi's proposed protest. Capt. Eden, and M. Laval will make statements.

The following have been nominated to comprise the Co-ordinating Committee on Sanctions: South Africa, Persia, Yugoslavia, Czecoslovakia, Greece, Australia, Sweden, Belgium, Venezuela, Holland and Switzerland.

The last named has made a reservation until it is acquainted what terms of reference are to be. This is probably due to its contiguity to Italy in connection with the imposition of economic sanctions.—Reuter's Special.

SPEEDING UP PROCEDURE

GENEVA, October 9.

An attempt will be made to conclude Assembly proceedings to-night or to-morrow morning which will mean that most of the speakers will be eliminated and be replaced by a statement to be read by the President, Dr. Benes.

Baron Aloisi will make a declaration protesting against the procedure which he holds constitutes the abuse of practised rules.—Reuter.

RAISING ARMS EMBARGO

GENEVA, Oct. 9. (11-45 hours.)

The Assembly meeting was postponed until 18-00 hours (local time) and the Bureau meeting was advanced to 15-00 hours (local time). The alterations, it is understood, are due to divergence of British and French views on sanctions. The meeting of Dominions representatives was held in the morning at which Capt. Eden explained the British attitude. The report of its weakening is declared to be completely without foundation. "Action neither futile nor dilatory," is the keynote of British activities throughout, and there is no departure from this standard. Activities are going on behind the scenes yesterday and to-day, with a view to organising the procedure as early as possible.

The question of raising the embargo on the export of arms to Abyssinia is likely to be among the first to be discussed by the Assembly.

The Italian Government has protested to the League against the expulsion of their minister from Abyssinia.

ANGLO-FRENCH PARLEYS

Full Freedom To Delegates To Voice Their Views

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY MEETING

GENEVA, Oct. 9.

In the presence of a crowded audience and in an expectant atmosphere, Dr. Benes opened the fateful meeting of the Assembly by first explaining the reasons leading to the determination of the Assembly to remain in session, instead of adjourning a week ago. Two motives prompted him to convoke the Assembly; firstly, the grave turn in the situation owing to the development in military operations, and secondly, the Council reached a stage when collaboration with the Assembly was essential.—Reuter.

[illegible] HUNGARY TO ITAY'S RESCUE

GENEVA, Oct. 9.

After Dr. Benes had re-called that the Council found that Italy had embarked on a war contrary to Article Twelve of the Covenant, the Assembly formally decided to place the matter on the agenda, thus allowing immediate discussion of the dispute.

In order to dissipate all misunderstanding, Dr. Benes stated that the Bureau had decided that the Council should still dead with the question. Secondly, the Assembly does not supersede the Council and that the Assembly would not be working under the provision of Article Fifteen. Thirdly the delegates to the Assembly can voice their views on the matter. Fourthly the Council proposal is that the Assembly should participate in the work of the Co-ordinating Committee.

AUSTRIA AGAINST SANCTIONS.

Mr. P. F. Luegel, the Austrian Delegate, said that his Government was not in a position to associate itself with the decisions of the other members of the Council. While desiring to reaffirm its good faith and attachments to the principles of the League, he said Italy was the country which in desperate conditions, contributed to the integrity of Austria. Italy had their lively sympathy and Austria could not go back on that friendship.

HUNGARY'S VIEWS.

On behalf of Hungary, M. Velich also said that they were unable to associate themselves with the decision to apply sanctions. It was with painful feelings that they learned the proposals to apply sanctions against a country with whom they had always such friendly relations.

There were no other speakers and the president adjourned the sitting until to-morrow when Baron Aloisi will speak, after which the other delegates will be free to express their views on the Council's decision.

PASSPORT FOR ITALIAN MINISTERS

ADDIS ABABA, October 9. (16-20 hours).

The Italian Minister will be handed his passport this afternoon. He will probably not be allowed to wait for the arrival of the Consul from Magsio.—Reuter.

HAUPTMANN LOSES APPEAL

Curtain Drops Over "Lindy Baby" Murder Trial

TRENTON (New Jersey). Oct. 9.

The appeal court has rejected Hauptmann's appeal in connection with the murder of the Lindbergh Baby.—Reuter's Special.

AEROPLANES FOR EMPEROR

Anonymous Present From Americans

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 9.

The Belgian officers have been appointed as news censors and no military news is allowed to pass uncensored. Anonymous Americans presented two aeroplanes to the Emperor which are at present in New York. The donors are paying the cost of transport to Abyssinia.

ABSENCE OF SERIOUS FIGHTING

ROME, Oct. 9. (13-[illegible] hours.)

A communique says: The whole front was quiet on the [illegible] for a small patrol action and [illegible]

Meanwhile the organisation communications with the rear line actively continues.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE DIFFER

GENEVA, Oct. 9. (12-06 hours.)

It is understood that the Anglo-French divergence arises from the fact that the French argue that the sanctions should be progressive within the limits of economic sanctions, but the British want the sanctions to be progressive from purely economic to drastic measures and that economic sanctions should be applied as a whole immediately and not progressively.

NO ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES

GENEVA, Oct. 9.

So far from British and French experts being unable to reconcile their views on the measures under Art. XVI., British quarters officially declare that preliminary talks are proceeding satisfactorily on the line of approach. The question of measures graduating in severity does not arise.

BIG PARADE AT ALEXANDRIA

RUGBY, Oct. 9.

A composite Anglo-Egyptian force comprising of "Blue?Jackers" and marines from the units of the British Fleet stationed off Alexandria, and British and Egyptian infantry will march through Alexandria, and it is expected that about a thousand men will be on parade.

Admiral Sir William Fisher, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Station, Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner, Tewfik Pasha Nessim, Prime Minister, and Major-General Tewfik Pasha Abdulla will watch, march past and take salute.—B. O. W.

Pt. MALAVIYA AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya paid a short visit to Allahabad, yesterday.

It is understood that he is not yet considering Pt. Krishnakant Malaviya's offer regarding the Assembly seat in view of the former's present illness.—United Press.

Inquest On Lees-Mody Pact To Begin

FIGHT WILL RAGE ROUND PROTECTION

Sir A. Murray & Lancashire Delegation Arrive To-day

Sir Alexander Murray, Chairman of the Indian Textile Tariff Board and the Lancashire Delegation, led by Mr. Angus D. Campbell are arriving to-day by s. s. "Multan."

Mr. Angus D. Campbell is the Chairman of the Eastern Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and has visited India before as an understudy of Sir William Clare-Lees for the conclusion of Lees-Mody Pact.

It is understood that the Campbell Delegation will confront the Indian Millowners and the Tariff Board and will try to demolish the Indian case for protection.

Protection In Danger

The "Chronicle" Representative, in the course of the following survey refers to events preceding and following the Mody-Lees Pact, and exposes Lancashire tactics for textile supremacy in India.

Mody bought protection in return for British Preference. Now, even that protection is in danger. He concludes: "Protection is dead; Long live British Preference" will be a fitting epitaph for the expiring Lees-Mody Pact."

With the arrival to-day of Sir Alexander Murray, Chairman of the Indian Textile Tariff Board [illegible] member of the Lancashire Delegation, led by Mr. Angus [illegible], Chairman of the [illegible] of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the stage is set for the battle royal on the question of protection for Indian Textile Industry.

Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar and Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, the two other members of the Tariff Board, have been busy drafting the questionnaire, which will shortly be sent out to different associations and individuals concerned with the textile industry in the country, after Sir Alexander Murray's approval.

Apart from the Millowners' Association, several other associations, like the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay Piecegoods' Merchants' Association; Fancy Piecegoods Merchants' Association and the Vyapari Mahamandal will, it is understood, submit representations.

It is further gathered by our representative that the Lancashire Delegation will consist four textile experts, under the leadership of Mr. Angus D. Campbell, who visited India as an understudy of Sir William Clare-Lees.

BATTLE OVER "FAIR SELLING PRICE."

From all appearances, the present Textile Enquiry promises to be a long-drawn battle, and may, perhaps, prove a fight to the finish on the questions of British preference and protection to the Indian textile industry. It appears the battle will rage over the issue of "fair selling price." It is understood that while in certain varieties of cloth like mulls, the cost of production more or less approximates between Britain and India, in coloured and printed varieties, Britain enjoys a decided advantage. Now, the Millowners' Association will have to establish a case "de novo" for the continuance or increase of the existing protective duties, leaving the ten per cent revenue duty alone, which does not fall under the scope of inquiry.

The Millowners' Association of Bombay, which includes in its rolls millowners of other provinces, have made a move for joint representation and action over the momentous issue of continuance of protection to the Textile Industry.

Sir Joseph Kay, the President of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, recently visited the Cawnpore mills in this connection, and there had been joint parleys with the Ahmedabad millowners also.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

The cost of production, it is gathered, will be the basis for the assessment of protective duties. In this respect, there is no standardised rate for all the mills in India, and there is difference among the different mills, mostly due to the favourable location of the mills. The difference in cost of production, which was a sequel to the wage-cuts individually imposed by certain mills has been made up recently by the standardised scheme of wages, adopted by the Millowners' Association. Unless all the mills submit a fair and accurate costing, without trying to undercut other mills, there is the danger of the lowest common denominator being accepted by the Tariff Board, as the basis for the assessment of new protective duties.

The position of the Lancashire Delegation seems to be strong. They are coming to India, prepared to confront the Indian Millowners and the Tariff Board, on the main issue of protection, and they will try their best to demolish the Indian case for any protection, armed as they are with a mighty array of charts and statistics.

MILLOWNERS' UPHILL TASK.

The Indian millowners will have an uphill task, even in maintaining the present level of protective duties, let alone increase of the same. No less a person than Sir James Grigg, in the interview with the Indian Merchants' Chamber bluntly declared that the Government could not afford to carry babes in their arms and challenged whether any protected industries, except the Tatas, were able to stand on their own legs, after a period of protection. The millowners will be hard put to it to reply to the challenge of the Finance Member, and ward off the subtle offensive of the Lancashire interests.

THANKS TO MODY!

The millowners will now find that they will have little to thank Sir Homi Mody for the Lees-Mody Pact, about which he himself waxed eloquent at the recent Ripon Club Dinner Speech. Sir Homi was the leader of the Deputation to the late Pandit Motilal Nehru in connection with the Congress recognition of Indian mills as Swadeshi. What all advantages the Indian mill industry had gained through the Congress has been thrown to the winds by the Lees-Mody Pact, which aimed to create another Ottawa for India. The course of events preceding and

(Continued on page 9, col. 4.)

TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted Junior Clerk and Cashier Pay Rs. 40/-. Must deposit Rs. 300/- cash. Apply Box No. 4979 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Matriculated clerk pay Rs. 25/- deposit Rs. 100/- Law study Free. Apply 154, Thalakwadi, Belgaum. (4975).

Applications are invited for appointments in a new College of Commerce proposed to be started in Ahmedabad in June, 1936. 1 Principal, able to conduct classes in English and one of the Subjects of the B.Com. course of the Bombay University on Rs. 500—50—1,000. 4 Professors and 2 Assistant Professors for conducting classes in the different subjects of Inter-Commerce and B.Com. courses of the Bombay University. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Men with some experience will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1841).

Applicatons are invited for the following posts in a new College proposed to be started in Ahmedabad from June 1936. It is proposed to begin with First Year and Inter Arts classes and appointments will be made as under:—Principal, Professors for English, Sanskrit, Persian, French, Ardha-Magadhi, Mathematics, Logic, Indian History and Administration and Science. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience if any, and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1842).

Wanted a first class Mechanical & Electrical Engineer for a mofussil mill. Those with thorough knowledge and previous experience of Turbine working need only apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 4967, "Bombay Chronicle."

Dr. Shah's Biochemic Chambers, 366, Kalbadevi, require Lady Doctor, Nurse, Midwife, male, female compounders. Apply writing. (4970)

Wanted Branch Secretary for the proposed Bombay Branch of the Sunlight of India Ins. Co., Lahore. Experienced and well-connected gentlemen may apply immediately to the Manager with references and details of previous experience. (6740).

Wanted urgently graduate French Teacher for Matric student four hours weekly. Salary Rs. 15. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 4960, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Nasik Law Class students for August Examination should join. Lecturers from High Court. Apply 154, Thalakwadi, Belgaum. (4971).

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master course. Free training, passage and Rs. 25/- allowance. For Rules and Form apply remitting Re. 1/- to:—The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Jama Masjid, Delhi. (4978).

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping! Expert Tuition. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed. Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898, by Gopaldas Laldas, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (4948).

Local Self-Government Service: Next session of Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay. Poona and Ahmedabad from 14th October 1935. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (1828).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Agencies Wanted for Delhi. From Manufacturers' Representatives & Foreign Firms for Textile Goods, Hardwares, Colours, Chemicals & Paints, Electrical Goods and Sundries. The Indo-Japanese Mercantile Co., Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi. (4954).

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Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale Rare Opportunity valuable land at Vile Parle, 2,800 square yards, frontage on Ghodbunder Road, and Juhu seas back. Apply Box No. 4973, "Bombay Chronicle.".

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NOTICE.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No. 14097 on the life of late Mr. Narayan Waman Kittur of 524 Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, it is hereby declared that the payment of policy money will be made to his wife Shri Laxmibai Kittur if no objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

PARASHU RAM SHARMA,
Acting General Manager,
Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Lahore.

4972

Legal Notices

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF COIMBATORE

O. S. NO. 1366 OF 1934.
Between
Srinivasa Srivallaba by Malik Rao Bahadur Hanumanthram Ramnath Ratti by Agent Gowrayya Chetti ... Plaintiff.
And
(1) Vitaldas, (2) Kanjibai, (3) Pulchandbai, (4) Kapurchandbai, (5) Prabhudasbai ... Defendants.

The plaintiff abovenamed has instituted a suit against the defendants for the recovery of Rs. 377-10-0 due as per accounts on account of the supply of cloths and the above suit is posted to 1-11-35 for final hearing. If the defendants fail to appear on that day either in person or by pleader the suit will be decided exparte.

N. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
Advocate.
Coimbatore, 23-9-1935.

4977.A.

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF COIMBATORE

S. C. NO. 2794 OF 1934.
Between
Srinivasa Srivallaba Malik Rao Bahadur Hanumantharam Ramnath by Agent Gowria Chetti ... Plaintiff
And
(1) Vitaldas, (2) Ganjibai, (3) Pulchandbai, (4) Kapurchandbai, (5) Prabhudasbai ... Defendants.

The plaintiff has instituted the above suit against the defendants for the recovery of Rs. 211-1-0 with interest and costs on account of the supply of cloths. The said suit is posted to 1-11-1935 for final hearing. If the defendants fail to appear in person or by pleader on that date, the suit will be decided ex parte.

N. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
Advocate.
Coimbatore, 25-9-1935.

4977.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DWARKANATH PURUSHOTTAM NAIK, DEODATTA DWARKANATH NAIK and RAGHUNANDAN DWARKANATH NAIK have contracted to sell their half share, right, title and interest in the property hereinafter described which stands in the joint names of Bai LAXMIBAI, the wife of the said Dwarkanath Purushottam Naik and Bai INDIRABAI (since deceased), wife of my client Narottam Purushottam Naik in the Collector's and Municipal Records as Benamidars, to my said client. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said half share in the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Room No. 44, Top Floor, Usuf Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house chawls and two Katchha built huts and a well standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road and Upper Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12887 (but according to the Cadastral Survey Register 12841) sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Numbers 25, 25, 48, New Numbers 3521, 3522 and 3567, Old Survey Number 136 and New Survey Number 1|129 and Cadastral Survey Number 764 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Numbers 5722, 5723, 5724 (1), 5724 (2), 5724 (3), and Street Numbers 198-199-200-200A-200AA and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Mathew Henriques, on or towards the South partly by the property of Chhotalal Jeevandas and partly by the property of Dominic Joseph Ferreira and others, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dominic Joseph Ferreira and others and partly by the property of Helen Fereira and on or towards the West by the Woollen Mill Lane.

Dated, this 9th day of October, 1935.

R. A. RANADIVE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1912

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GOKHALE ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Sheth Meghashankar Balaram and another, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Sajubai, wife of Pandurang Ganesh Gandhi, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd July 1933 Further charges dated 10th October 1933, 2nd March 1934 and 21st December, 1934 between the Mortgagor and the Mortgagees and with the consent of the 2nd Mortgagee, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property this day THURSDAY 10th October, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Leasehold land with house situate at Gokhale Road (South) Dadar containing by admeasurement 625 square yards and registered by the Collector under No. 3789 New Survey No. 1789 and Cadastral Survey No. 2/1262 Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 3138 (1) Street No. 600 and bounded on the East by Gokhale Road South, on the West and South by the Property of Suleman Haji Mahomedii Maniar and on the North by 50 feet passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. D. R. Gandhi, Bond-Writer at his Office at Null Bazar or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents,
6/12, Bruce Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22801.

GRAND AUCTION SALE TODAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) of very valuable Diamond, Emerald, Pearl, and Ruby Ornaments comprising, Necklaces, Bracelets, Earrings, Rings, Pearl Mala, Neck Chain, Collar, Full Sets, etc.

Under instructions from the Attorneys on behalf of the Plaintiff Mr. L. Mahadev and on account and at the risk of the Defendants Mr. B. G. Seth and others in Suit No. 2051 of the Bombay High Court, Messrs. D. Mistry and Co., Auctioneers will to-day at 2-30 p.m sell by public auction sale at 6/12, Bruce Street, Fort, the abovementioned jewellery.

Catalogues are ready.

D. MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 2694 BALES AFRICAN COTTON A. R. (KAMPALA, BUSOGA, BUKEDI, JINJA, MANZA).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 16th October, 1935, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, opposite Wadia Godowns on the Port Trust Plot by Order of the Insurance Offices concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton that salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of Messrs. C. Parekh & Coy.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE. HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer		Arriva	Departure
Sumatra Maru		23rd Sept.	10th Oct.
Taijin	,,	9th Oct.	24th ,,
Shikisan	,,	20th ,,	14th Nov
Shunko	,,	24th ,,	8th ,,
Mantai	,,	8th Nov.	24th ,,
Himalaya	,,	18th ,,	23rd Dec.
Iwatesan	,,	28th ,,	8th ,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN"

(Continued from column 7.)

cks. zinc oxide; 47 drums creosate; 150 cases boric acid; 100 bags borax; 13 cases earthenware; 164 cases medicines; 90 cases milk powder; 76 cases boot polish, 25 cases castor oil; 165 drums fluid; 420 drums oil; 20 cases wines; 250 cases gin; 90 drums lub. oil; 25 cases toilet soaps; 15 cases playing cards; 150 cases provision and stores; 253 kegs paint; 43 kegs soda sulphate; 50 cases motor tubes; 75 bales old clothing; 35 cases machinery; 1498 sacks Portland Cement; 170 cases fruit salt; 50 cases wrapping paper; 49 kegs varnish; 60 drums turpentine soda.

From London:—20 cases oats; 20 cases cond. fish; 375 bales newspaper; 17 cases ovaltine; 117 kegs paint; 629 bundles sheets; 125 cases steel plates; 61 bundles expanded metal.

From Antwerp:—1089 pcs. steel plates; 489 bundles m. s. angles, 1018 cases iron wire nails; 1644 cases window glass; 596 bundles carr. sheets; 650 bags slacked limes; 897 bundles n'ware; 343 bundles m. s. flat bars; 273 bundles m. s. angles.

From Rotterdam:—100 pairs steepers; 200 bundles steepers.

From Boulogne:—115 cases wine; 41 cases colour; 1331 pairs m. s. bars; 480 bundles m. s. bars

TENDERS FOR STERLING

A Press Communique states: On Wednesday, the 9th October 1935, tenders to the amount of £280,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 16th October 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended the 4th October 1935 was £75,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

DEPARTURES

Bombay, October 9.

S.S. Fusijama, Captain G Stravisi, Agents Lloyd Triestino, Sailed for Trieste via Karachi.
S.S. Jalamohan, Captain E W Courtney, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Sailed for Karachi.
S.S. Risaldar, Captain B E Brewin, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Sailed for Karachi via Coast Ports.
S.S. Golconda, Captain S C Brown, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar.

LOADING

Bomoay, October 9.

S.S. Taijin Maru for China Japan Ports via Karachi.
S.S. Mooltan, for Australian Ports via Colombo.
S.S Bamora for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 9.

2 Siljestad, 2519, U. S. A., 12-10, L Dreyfus and Co., Ltd.
3 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe, 12-10, O S Kaisha.
4 Risaldar, 3022, Karachi, 10-10, T Morrison and Co
5 Mundra, 4478, London, 11-10, M M and Co.
7 Anyo Maru, 5741, Kobe, 12-10, N Y Kaisha.
11 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 19-10, Grahams Tdg. Co.
12 Viceroy of India 10027, London 12-10, M M and Co.
14 Victoria 7115, Genoa 10-10, L Triestino.
15 Fusijama, 3907, Karachi, 9-10, L Triestino and Co.
16 Takliwa, 3742, Durban, 16-10, M M and Co.
17 Ellora, 2386, N F, 12-10, Div S T Officer.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Lalita, 283, Malabar Coast, 10-10, Malabar S Co.
4 Varela 1926, Busrah 10-10, M M and Co.
5 Oostcappelle, 348, M'Coast, 11-10, Merchant S N Co.
12-13 Unicoi 3703, New York 10-10, L Edwards, Ltd.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, NF N F, S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C R Gazana, 3191, Bhavnagar, 11-10, M M and Co.
D E Jalabala, 2211, Rangoon, 12-10, Scindia S N Co.
K Jalarashmi, 2681, N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.
O Cambay Prince, 249, NF NF, E. Tarmahomed & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Bangalore 11-10 M M & Co.
Mooltan, 10-10, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 17-10 P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver, 24-10, P & O S N Co
Ranchi, 31-10 P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macvicar 21-10, J Finlay and Co.
City of Venice, 21-10, K. Nixon and Co.
Rajputana, 18-10, P and O S N Co.
Holland Maru, 28-10, O S Kaisha.

FROM GERMANY

Sturmfels, 10-10, L Edwards.
Uhenfels 16-10 L Edwards.

FROM CHINA, JAPAN

Alipore 12-10 J & O S N Co.
Taijin Maru, 9-10, O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru, 16-10 N Y Kaisha.
Shikisan Maru 20-10, O S Kaisha.
Sunko Maru 24-10, O S Kaisha.
Muroran Maru, 27-10, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Johannesburg, 21-10 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Van Buren 31-10 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM JAVA.

General Petelti, 10-10, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya 19-10, M M and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Col-di-Lana 10-10, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM BASRA

Varsova, 19-10, M M and Co.
Kidderpore, 23-10, P and O S N Co.
Benfield, 14-10, M M and Co.
Jalaputra, 16-10, S S N Co., Ltd.
Bamora 10-10 M M and Co.
Vasna 12-10 M M and Co.
Bankura 14-10 M M and Co.

FROM MOULMEIN

Storviken, 10-10, Scindia Steam Navigation Co.
Chinkoa 14-10 M M & Co.

FROM HULL

Serbino, 15-10, James Finlay and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 12-10 P & O S N CO.
Rajputana 19-10 P & O S N Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind 26-10, P & O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde, 22-10, L Triestino.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Monroe 18-10, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Van Buren, 1-11, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia, 19-10, Graham's T. Co.
California, 31-10, Graham's T. Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Rawalpindi 4-10 P & O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru 10-10 O S Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 12-10 N Y Kaisha.
Taijin Maru 24-10 O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Bamora 16-10, M M and Co.
Vasna 17-10, M M and Co.
Bankura 23-10, M M and Co.
Vita 14-10, M M and Co.
Bandra 9-10 M M & Co.
Varela, 10-10, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

California 31-10 Grahams T Co.

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 16-10, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Sonnenfels	.....	5-10-35
,, Bahadur	.....	,,
,, Jalaputra	.....	,,
,, Nurmahal	.....	,,
,, Vita	.....	,,
,, Janaki	.....	,,
,, Jalamohan	.....	7-10-35
,, Tennessee	.....	,,
,, Anyo Maru	.....	5-10-35
,, C/o Birmingham (boats)	.....	7-10-35
,, Golconda	.....	,,
,, Kalavati	.....	,,
,, Netravati	.....	,,
,, Tunni	.....	,,
S.S. Tosari.		7-10-35
S.S. Kota Nopan,		7-10-35
S.S. Lalita,		8-10-35
S.S. Varela,		8-10-35

EXPORTS

Bombay, October 9.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—34 bales woollen carpets Cox and King Agents; 90 cases bristles Cox and King Agents; 271 bags dill seed J Moolchand and Co.; 27 bags gum N Mulji and Co.; 16 bags wax (beer) J J Rahimtoola and Co.; 308 bags myrabollams K Tricamdas; 100 bales cotton rags Barat Bros.; 75 bales cotton rags Jani and Co.; 59 bales cotton Cox and King Agents; 210 bags kang grain K. Dewji Bros.; 120 bags dill seed J Moolchand.

For Port Said:—40 bags apricots R Shantilal and Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn R Shantilal and Co.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co..

For Alexandretta:—30 bales cotton yarn A E Ejil; 46 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—21 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. Mundra for Dunkirk:—162 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas and Co.; 35 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co.

For Hull:—1140 bags linseed M Hoosein and Son.

For Marseilles:—1920 bags gr. nut seed.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—100 bales wool E Mavji and Co.; 1285 bags gr. oil cake H A K Oomerbhoy; 640 bags gr. oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 888 bags dill seed T S Thadani and Sons; 2000 bags myrabollams K Tricamji and Co.; 8827 bags gr. oil cake Ralli Bros.; 5432 bags linseed oil cake Ralli Bros.; 60 bales wool raw S Nensey and Co.; 545 bales hemp M Nissim; 51 drums castor oil B. Oil Mills Co.; 125 bales cotton clean B Karsondas and Co.

S.S. Seljestad for Durban:—200 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

S.S. Anyo Maru for Osaka:—22 bags gum M J Mula and Co; 600 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

For Kobe:—640 bales cotton B Harakchand and Co.; 300 bales cotton K Shivji and Co.; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 50 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 50 bales cotton B Harackchand and Co.; 8 bales cotton K Shivji and Co.; 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 800 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS

Bombay, October 9.

S.S. Mundra, agents M M and Co., from London:—41 bundles steel files; 520 bales old news.; 200 kegs. sulphate of copper; 50 cases confectionery; 42 cases preserves; 14 cases printing ink; 30

(Continued in column 5.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

GUIDE TO BETTER RADIO SERVICE

Alfred Ghirardi's New Book

(BY "GABRIEL").

(1) MODERN RADIO SERVICING. By Alfred A. Ghirardi. (Pages 1300).

(2) RADIO FIELD SERVICE DATA. By Alfred A. Ghirardi and B. M. Freed. (Radio & Technical Publishing Co., New York City). Obtainable from The Chicago Telephone & Radio Co., Post Box No. 459, Bombay. Price: Equivalent of five dollars.

MODERN RADIO SERVICING

The name of Alfred Ghirardi needs no recommendation to those interested in the science of Radio communication, either as professionals or as amateurs. As the author of the Radio Physics Course—a comprehensive treatise on the theory and practice of Radio Communication—he has won for himself a reputation that is all his own. From this very author comes yet another book—"The Modern Radio Servicing"—written in his inimitable style—lucid, comprehensive and so sure and clear in expression that the facts meant to be conveyed, are at once brought home to the reader.

AN EXCELLENT GUIDE

To-day, the ultra-modern 'Superheterodyne' receivers, with their complicated circuits have almost made it impossible for the Radio Servicemen to tackle their usual problems with the ease and confidence of bygone days. The complexity and amazing variety of circuit arrangements have made the trouble-diagnosis in receivers, all the more difficult. The old methods of testing have fallen into disuse and the new ones are neither systematic nor well defined. Moreover, there is no standardisation in the methods of servicing, and still worse, there is no sufficient and suitable literature on the subject that might help to improve this situation. When such is the state of things, this book should prove to be an excellent guide to the modern test instruments—their construction and correct procedures,—efficient trouble shooting and repairs in both the old and new receivers. There is in it a wealth of extremely useful information gathered from the collective experience of a number of skilled servicemen, that is sure to enrich the knowledge of the reader.

MERITS DISTINCTION

It is true that experience in this field—as everywhere else—is probably the most valuable asset of the serviceman. But if that very experience can be rearranged into a methodical order it becomes all the more valuable. On going through the book, even with the scrutiny of a stern critic, one feels that the author has done admirably well. Books of this type and particularly of this class have been exceptionally few and far between; and among the few that exist to-day this one should certainly deserve, on its own merits, a place of the highest distinction. The book should come up to the expectations of even the most alert of modern radio technicians. This remarkable volume should easily secure the front place on the shelf of every student of Radio communication no matter he be the serviceman, the professional radio technician or the amateur. Even the Radio dealers will have much to gain from this book; for special chapters have been devoted to the art of advertising and selling Radio service. This must give them newer and healthier ideals about remoulding their present business policy on modern lines and thus guide them to run their business on a more successful basis.

There is no hesitation in recommending this book to every student of Radio communication

RADIO FIELD SERVICE DATA

This second book by Ghirardi written in collaboration with Mr B. M. Freed is in fact a supplement to the Modern Radio Servicing, and forms an inseparable part of it. The outstanding merit of this book is that it contains a complete tabulation of intermediate frequencies of all American 'Superheterodyne' Receivers, graphic and exhaustive trouble shooting charts, explaining how to locate the troubles and how to remedy them, with special references to about 750 popular receivers, and the answers to the numerical problems given in the Modern Radio Servicing.

All Radio men, professionals as well as amateurs should find this book very handy and useful, for it contains a wealth of data and tables cautiously gleaned from the actual experience of hundreds of servicemen, who faced the difficulties in repairing modern receivers and solved them. None who needs the Modern Radio Servicing can afford to do without this fund of exhaustive information about the common troubles in modern receivers, their location and proper methods of remedying the evils.

Romance Of Television II.

THE INTRICATE PROCESS EXPLAINED

How Pictures Are Flashed Across Space

By Nagesh D. Banavaliker, L.E.E., Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, (Bombay).

Last week Mr. Banavaliker gave an interesting account of how television was discovered by Baird.

This week he explains the intricate process by which it is possible to send pictures across space.

Next week, in the concluding article he will deal with the latest developments in television.

Like telegraph-telephone and radio, television is one of the forms of electrical communications. All forms of electrical communications principally consist of at least three things (1) means of producing electrical impulses at the transmitting end (2) means of receiving impulses and converting them into their natural form at the receiving end, (3) wires and wireless i.e. ether or electric waves to convey these impulses. Of all the means that are now in practice for the electrical conveyance of intelligence, television offers a good deal of complexity; and its study involves many different branches of science and engineering. Now, television is based on three fundamental factors and there are (1) light. (2) electricity and chemistry. When these three things are combined together we are able to see the image of an object at the transmitting instrument over long distance.

Hypothetically speaking there is a need for three things, (1) an object. (2) a translating device near the object and the rays are reflected from the object on the translating device. This device is assumed to translate light into electrical impulses. (3) hypothetical picture-reproducer which translates these impulses carried along the line and reproducer as image.

Natural Television

Secondly, let us consider about our own eyes. Because, if we consider about a human eye and how a man is able to see any body or thing within the field of the eye it is nothing but to acquaint ourselves with a very perfect television apparatus. In short, human eye is nothing but Nature's Television Apparatus. The eye itself may be compared to a camera and this fact many of us are fully aware of. It has a lens and also a screen. The lens throws upon the screen an image of the scene before the eye This image is then conveyed to the brain. Thus we see a thing. The method of conveying image to the brain lends itself an idea about Nature's television system; and this fact had formed the basis of the methods started in the early days of television discovery. If the human screen—which is called retina is closely examined, its surface is formed of a mosaic made up of an enormous number of hexagonal cells. Each of these cells has got a direct connection with the brain by means of nerves. Along these nerves travel the impulses and intensity of these is dependent upon the intensity of the light falling upon each hexagonal cell. Exactly how these impulses are produced is not known but it can be concluded that these impulses are produced due to the presence of a light sensitive substance viz. visual purple which constantly flows through the hexagonal cells. The images which we see are built up of an extremely fine mosaic of microscopic hexagons of different degrees of light and shade. The number of these cells is a dazzling one, these being present in millions in a human eye. In the completion of television one important quality of the eye called in physiological optics as "Persistence of Vision" should be taken into account. To know this quality, take the case of a rapidly revolving spoked wheel when you look at it, the spokes apparently run together that is to say they no longer appear to be separate and distinct but to have become integral part of the whole.

HOW?

To know how television is made practicable it is worthwhile to know how it was first demonstrated and the things which were then used for making it possible. To fulfil this aim, we should have some knowledge of the following things which form the basis of the improved form of television to-day. (1) The scanning Disk, (2) Photo-Electric Cell, (3) Amplifier, (4) Blow Tubes and Neon Lamps, (5) Radio Transmitter and lastly the principal conveyer viz. Electric waves.

For transmitting a scene it was essential to divide the scene into a great number of small parts and transmit it section by section; and the scene thus transmitted should be reassembled

(Continued on page 4, col. 6.)

LISTENERS' OWN COLUMN

BROADCASTING FOR VILLAGES

A Model Programme Suggested

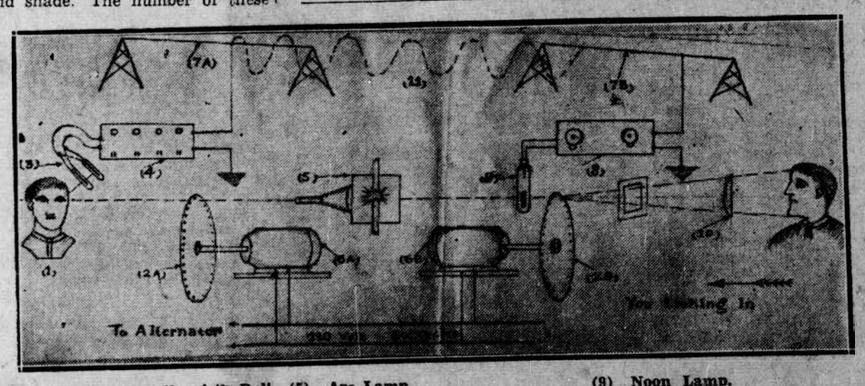
To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was almost a couple of years back, that Mr. C.F. Strickland, in his Indian Broadcasting address, to the East India Association, drew out a practical scheme of village broadcasting. The scheme, as suggested by Mr. Strickland deserves to be commended to the Government and it would be better if it is first given a trial in some districts.

So far as the question of finance is concerned, he estimated that an 'average village' will have to pay not more than Rs. 120 per annum for seven years and, thereafter, half this sum in exchange for which they will receive interesting broadcasting programmes. Broadcasting has immense potentialities and this would serve as a great educative force as well as an instrument for propaganda. Broadcasting has drawn the whole world in close bond of sympathy and co-operation. The Village Broadcasting can well serve the Indian peasantry by the following programmes:—

"In the first place entertain and interest, giving the peasant a mixed diet of song and story, preferably of the well-known kinds; for the countryman does not always seek novelty but has old favourites—religious, sentimental and humorous—which he welcomes again and again. Many of these can be supplied from gramophone records. Secondly, there must be a news-bulletin, prepared by a responsible and impartial authority. This should cover the events of the day, Indian and foreign; the prices of crops and of domestic requirements in the market town; warning of locusts, and epidemics, notices of special traits of fares, supply of canal water, forthcoming eclipses, etc." The proposal to initiate an ambitious scheme of village broadcasting was made during the last session of the Legislative Assembly, but the Government shelved the proposal.—Yours etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA.



(1) Head of a Ventriloquist's Doll
(2A) & (2B) Nipkow Disks.
(3) Photo-Electric Cell.
(4) Radio Transmitter.
(5) Arc Lamp.
(6A) & (6B) Synchronous Motors.
(7A) & (7B) Aerials.
(8) Radio Receiver.
(9) Noon Lamp.
(10) Convex Lense.
(11) Electric Waves.

Broadcasting Makes Headway In Hyderabad

EVERY VILLAGE TO HAVE A COMMUNITY SET IN THE NEAR FUTURE

Broadcasting, recently started in the State, is increasingly becoming popular in Hydera bad.

Interesting progr[illegible] consisting of music as well as lectures and discourses [illegible]ing given daily and the number of wireless sets are stea[illegible]reasing in the State.

In this connection [illegible]ollowing article will be read with interest.

It was announced a few days ago that Syed Mahboob Ali, Director of the Wireless Department of the Hyderabad Government, had placed an orderwith the Marconi Company for the supply of two broadcasting stations to the State of Hyderabad,—writes the "Manchester Guardian".

This is only the first stage in a wireless experiment which is without a parallel in Europe or America.

Hyderabad is a huge State of 82,000 square miles, in which Urdu is the official language, but three other languages, Maratti, Telugu, and Canarese, are spoken locally. In fact, Hyderabad represents in miniature the broadcasting problem of India as a whole, in which several hundreds of languages are spoken. To overcome the difficulty Hyderabad is to install four stations, and to broadcast in Maratti from Aurangabad, in Canarese from Gulburga, in Telugu from Warangal, and in Urdu and English from the city of Hyderabad itself. It is the Hyderabad and Aurangabad stations that have already been ordered.

A RADIO PIONEER

There is already a broadcasting station in Hyderabad, and its history is that of Mr. Mahboob Ali himself. He was originally an official in the State Post Office, and began to interest himself in wireless some twelve years ago. He made his own receiving set, and some six years later made himself a transmitting apparatus with which he gave programmes to his friends.

His experiments began to interest many people, among them Sir Akbar Hydari, the Finance Minister, whose enthusiasm was further stimulated when he attended a conference of the Indian Village Welfare Association in London in 1933, at which wireless was discussed. In 1934 the Nizam of Hyderabad heard a broadcast of Mr. Mahboob Ali, and was so much impressed with it that he allowed a speech of his own to be broadcast some time later. Finally, at the beginnning of this year Mr. Mahboob Ali's experimental station was taken over by the State, he himself acting as director responsible to a board of three Ministers, of whom Sir Akbar Hydari is the chairman. The board in its turn is responsible only to the Nizam.

COMMUNITY SETS

So far listeners have not been required to buy licences, and the result has been that wireless has taken a firm hold on the towns. In Hyderabad and Secunderabad every coffee shop has a receiving set. When the new stations are installed, however, a scale of licence charges will be put into force. The licence for a crystal set will be two and a half rupees, for a valve set ten rupees, and for large sets used for public entertainment thirty rupees.

The existing station is not powerful enough to reach remote villages, but when the new stations have been built the intention is that every village with more than 1,000 inhabitants shall have a community receiving set with a loud-speaker extension to the school.

EDUCATION THROUGH RADIO

Education in medical care, hygiene, and other subjects of immediate importance will be broadcast. Controversial politics will be kept out of the programmes. The full description of the Nizam is "His Exalted Highness Nizam of Hyderabad and Ally of the British Empire", and, as Mr. Mahboob Ali says, "We have got to defend that title". All talks will be submitted beforehand in writing. Of foreign broadcasts Hyderabad will take only the Empire service and special relays from England. English is the only language that Indian listeners understand, and apparently they do not care for European music except, curiously, dance music.

Mr. Mahboob Ali has already visited and made films of all the chief stations in France (where he broadcast) and England, and he has yet to visit Italy., Germany, and the United States. He is immensely impressed with the progress that this country is making in television, and hopes to introduce it to Hyderabad in a year or two, but this will not be possible until television receivers are much cheaper.

A RAD[illegible] EVERY [illegible]

(From A Corr[illegible]

The wireless [illegible] grown beyond the s[illegible] luxury; it has beco[illegible] equipment of every [illegible]me. The British Radio Ex[illegible]ion of 1935, just ended, has [illegible]own that, both as an article of furniture and a necessary accessory, radio has come to stay.

This season, too, will see the end of the restrictions of home radio; that is to say, no longer are families likely to be content to tie themselves to the room where the radio set is situated, as has been the case formerly. The coming winter will see houses better equipped to take full advantage of the entertainment and information that the wireless bring.

The fact is, people all over Britain have just come to a full realisation of the value of radio, as distinct from its entertainment and "plaything" sides. House builders have realised this, and now they are offering, as an added inducement the fact that new houses are wired up for wireless in every room.

But, it will be said at once, "We can't have a set in every room." Quite so, but there is no need for this. The 1935 receiver, as well as the more elaborate radio-gramophones are equipped with output valves which give anything from four to six, or even twelve watts output, whereas a year or so ago designers clung to the belief that two watts was ample output for the average house.

SIGNIFICANCE OF OUTPUT

The significance of this increase in output is that every set is capable of working, in addition to its own internally-built loud speaker, three or more moving-coil instruments, so that it is possible, without impairing the quality of results, to provide the said with a speaker in her kitchen, mother can have a speaker in her coudoir, father can have one in his study, there can be another in the nursery, and both dining room and drawing room can be equipped.

Special attention has been paid on all hands to the quality of reproduction, and the extension speakers that are provided for the current season are high-lights in this respect.

In an interview, Mr. A. H. Whiteley, manufacturer of the famous "W.B." loud speakers, told me that he finds the market for individual speakers for use as extensions, has increased out of all knowledge. "We trebled our sales at Radiolympia because of this," he said. "On our stand we featured the 'set in every room' idea, and we found that the trade responded, which means that the public is demanding extension speakers in far greater measure than ever before."

"The set may be working in one room, but the speakers permanently connected in other rooms can be cut individually without interfering with the receiver.

"We have also provided for the connoisseur by introducing the "Stentorian Duplex" which is really two speakers in one. This has a moving coil tweeter, to reproduce the high notes perfectly, and the output is so blended as to give the perfect reproduction for which experts have been seeking for years."

Bombay Calling

The Microphone Presents This Week ....

Dr. Arundale's Talk On Education ... Piano And Violin Solos ... K. S. Vilayat Hussain's Songs

Piano and violin, a combination of two instruments in Indian music which listeners rarely get an opportunity to listen-in will be heard this week. Dinkarrao Amembal and G. A. Joshi of Aundh will broadcast a few excellent pieces of music to-night. Miss Snehaprabha Pradhan, who is an amateur and possessor of a rich voice will also give light songs.

ARUNDALE ON EDUCATION.

Dr. G. S. Arundale who arrived in Bombay yesterday will make his debut before the microphone from the Bombay Station on October 12 and will speak on "The Future of Education." The same night Bai Sundarabai, the gifted lady whose name is so popular all over India will give a programme of popular songs. Her soul-stirring music is a constant source of delight to all.

On Sunday the 13th October Khan Saheb Vilayat Hussein, the well-known Ustad, will give a concert of light classical music.

Ahmed Dilawar who has acquired considerable fame through the radio will sing Ghazals and Qawalis during the after dinner programme. Mr. Dilawar, will you put a little more pep in your music?

Those who are interested in light music should listen-in to Master Vasant on October 15. He has made his name through broadcasting and has now achieved considerable popularity. You should hear his devotional songs. THE DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME IN FULL APPEARS IN "THE CHRONICLE" DAILY.

A PROMISING RADIO ARTIST

A Listener's Appreciation Of Nissar Hussan

(From A Correspondent)

Nissar Hussan, the State Musician of Baroda, entertained the public on the night of the 26th September. The programme was arranged by the Bombay Broadcasting Station and it was a great success.

This young musician comes from the well known family of musicians of the Rampur State. His father Mr. Fida Hussan is also in the service of the Baroda Darbar under whom Nissar has received his training. This talented artist has achieved a very good success in exhibiting the various subtleties of the art through his melodious voice with confidence. I therefore, hope the Bombay Broadcasting Station will not fail to secure his services to entertain the radio public by arranging his programmes very frequently.

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Bane Of Colour Question In Boxing

Joe Louis Not To Get Chance To Fight For World Championship?

PROSPECTS OF MATCHES OF M. C. C. TEAM IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

(From Our Sports Correspondent)
LONDON, Oct. 1.
(By Air Mail).

The season of representative football opened on Wednesday last at Blackpool with the match between the Irish League and the Football League. These inter-League matches, second in importance to the internationals, reveal the standard of Soccer in the four countries as distinct from the status of each as a nursery of the game. Thirty-six matches have been played between the Irish and Football League, and the Irish had not scored their first victory.

However, after a display of hopeless ineptitude—the phrase is really not too strong—the Football League XI were beaten at Blackpool by the Irish League XI for the first time in the history of the game. They had not even the consolation of feeling that they were unlucky. To those who realise the unbridgeable gap between Irish and English League football the result—Football League...1 Irish League...2—is just as staggering as Arsenal's unforgettable Cup defeat at Walsall. Year after year since the first of the series in 1894, the Irishmen have meekly bowed their heads to the inevitable English hiding. It became almost a national habit. Here is the record before they threw this Blackpool brick:

				Goals.	
P.	W.	L.	D.	For	Against
36	0	32	4	34	159

That they should break through with their first win in 41 years upon an English ground makes Wednesday's result so astounding that one doubts whether, back in Ireland, they will believe it until the players reach home to tell the epic story. As for the game the conditions should have suited the English team admirably and they started as if they could win when they liked—which, not without some reason, they probably thought. Playing football of an exhibition character, they showed up reasonably well—to a point. But it served only the prove how this sort of play can be upset by keen opposition. Later when the Englishmen discovered that their task was not so simple after all, their football was of a kind not recognisable in the best circles. Inividually and collectively, the Englishmen played worse than one could have believed possible. They were indeed a mere collection of units.

"ONLY THESE FISTS"

"Any presents for anyone in England?" queried the Customs officer at Southampton on Tuesday, interrogating a six-foot American who had just arrived in the Berengaria. "Only these," retorted Tommy Loughran, holding out two big fists for inspection. Which was just typical of the ready wit of this likeable Irish-born boxer, who for more than 12 years has held a place among the leading big men of the world. He is to have two fights here, but, just now, he does not know the names of his opponent. He may meet Ambrose Palmer, the Australian, Ben Foord, the South African, Maurice Strickland, the New Zealander or Len Harvey, the Cornishman. Or, again, Ed. Wenstob, the Canadian cowboy, may be one of the men to face the American. It is all very puzzling. The one sure thing is that Loughran will have his first fight at Wembley on Saturday next (October 5).

Loughran should be popular with London fight crowds. He has a charming smile, talks in a cultured voice—the result, this, of taking elocutional lessons—and has a real touch of personality about him. Whether he does well on this, his first boxing tour of Britain, or whether he meets with defeat, I think people here will like him immensely. For two years he was world cruiser-weight champion, and he also fought Carnera for the heavy-weight title. So even after allowing for any loss of form after his long ring service, he may be good enough to show a good many of the home brigade the way to go. He learned to box when he was 16 with the help of the great Jack Britton and Mike McTigue. He is now 33. He tells that the colour question will top Joe Louis from reaching the top. He himself, in all his hundreds of fights, has never fought a coloured man. "My mother was always against me becoming a boxer, and when I had my way I was made to promise I would never meet a coloured fighter in public. These black versus white fights have a bad effect in America," explained Laughran to me, "because of my promise I once refused £15,000 to meet George Godfrey. It was also the reason why I declined to defend my championship against Tiger Flowers. But I offered to give him satisfaction in private for no payment of any kind—and he declined."

JOE LOUIS' HANDICAPS

I am not surprised by Loughran's hint that may not reach the top. Although according to Mike Jacobs, who has the exclusive option on Louis' services until 1940, the "Brown Bomber" is to go on tour, but no mention is made of a contest with Jim Bradock, the crown holder. This is not because Mike fears that his charge could not do to Braddock what he did on Tuesday last to Max Baer. I shall be surprised if the two ever meet. And for this reason. Jacobs controls the New York Stadium, and he also controls Louis. Mike is out to fight and if possible beat the people who run the Madison Square Garden, who in turn have Braddock under contract. Now put two and two together. Jacobs is not going to beat himself by permitting Louis to fight Braddock at the Garden, and the latter are certainly not going to oblige Mike by letting Braddock fight Louis at the Stadium.

So, unless one of the two boxers break their contracts, it looks as though Louis will never get the chance, he no doubt wants of having a crack at Braddock's crown. Even if Mike Jacobs and the people at Maddison Square Garden become friendly, I believe that there will be opposition to Louis getting a title with Braddock. It may not look right to us that because a man is black he should be deprived the chance of winning the heavyweight crown, especially when, as in Louis's case, he has earned the right. But in the United States they are faced with the racial problem and it is not other peoples' right to question their attitude, seeing that they are immune from such thorny difficulties.

BAN OF COLOUR

This racial question which may deprive Louis of ever becoming the recognised champion of the world, just depends on where you have lived. Here, in England we do not quite understand it, because it has never troubled us. If we go back a few years we will find black fighters probably just as good if not better than Louis, who were never given the chance to fight for the title. They got as far as the challenging round, but that was all. Sam Langford, Harry Wills and George Godfrey might in turn have held the world's crown, but they claimed in vain for a championship match. Let us take the case of Sam Lanford, a wonderful fighter as most of you know, He was contemporary of James J. Jeffries, and Tommy Burns, but Sam never got the chance to beat either. He could not just get a contest. Then when Jack Dempsey was at the top of the tree Harry Wills was at his zenith. Harry did everything in his power to tempt Dempsey into a fight for the title, but nothing ever happened. Furthermore Jack Johnson, did not win his title in the United States. Tommy Burns had Jack trailing him across the world, dodged him in England, but was "caught" in Sydney, and let me just tell you that Tommy, if he could have got out of it, would have gone side-tracking Johnson until the crack of doom. It was only after Johnson had won the title that the United States people shouted and clamoured for James J. Jeffries" "come-back." They thought that "J.J." would regain the heavyweight crown for the white race. He did not. It looks, therefore, that our friend Louis, who seems to be an unassuming sort of fellow, may quite easily suffer the same fate as those three great black boxers mentioned by me

TEST AT QUEEN'S CLUB

Lawn Tennis "fans," who did not see Britain's new doubles pair, G. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey, in the challenge round of the Davis Cup at Wimbledon, will shortly have a chance to see the pair tested under cover in their first indoor partnership. This little test is to be staged at Queen's Club on October 11 and 12, when the French I.C. plays the British I.C. Those who wrote down that wonderful win at Wimbledon—the first success of a British pair in the challenge round for 28 years—as a freak result and altogether against the book, are hoping that the new partnership will treat the French in the same way as the Americans, Allison and Van Ryn, were treated. If this happens Englishmen will all sleep peacefully in their beds without any fears of what may happen in next year's Davis Cup Challenge round. The match between the I.C. clubs will also introduce to the British tennis public a new French star, young Bernard Destremau, the junior champion of France, who in the summer had the audacity to beat Boussus, Bernard and Merlin at Le Touquet. Fancy British junior champion beating Austin, Perry and Sharpe in one tournament! This young Frenchman is a protege of Rene Lacoste, who was appointed by the French Federation to search out new talent. Destremau has beautiful ground shots and an easy action in every section of the court.

A NEW TITLE

A new title is to be added to the list of official British Lawn Tennis Championships. The winners of the annual Covered Courts Championships at Queen's Club, which this year begins on October 14, will be known as British Covered Court Champions and added to the rolls of champions which appear on the L.T.A. official lists. The big Queen's Club meeting under cover, one of the oldest in the country, going back to 1886, has always been regarded as a championship, but this is the first time in its history that it has been given official status. It seems a pity that the L.T.A not go a step further and get the International Federation to make the meeting also one of their official championships, for that would have enabled the British Association to pay the expenses of any player properly nominated by an overseas nation. At present the new championship is on all fours with the British Hard Court Championships annually held at Bournemouth, which sometimes lacks strong over seas competition for this reason. Nevertheless there will be great keenness to be the first Covered Court Champion of Great Britain. I am sorry to hear that H. W. Austin, who in the final meeting, under the old regime last October, won the tournament and so prevented Jean Borotra from beating H. L. Doherty's run of six successes, may not be able to compete again owing to an injured shoulder, but Borotra expects to come over here as the captain of the French team.

RECONDITIONING GROUND AT LORD'S

The week's sad news for the cricketing public was that Lord's famed for its "natural" wickets, will in future prepare pitches that are not so natural. Those wicked insects, the leather-jackets, are to blame. Millions of them invaded the sacred turf last year, and despite all the efforts of the groundsmen they were still "in possession" when the recent season closed. About £1,000 is being spent in reconditioning and returfing but apparently the preparation known as marl is also anti-leather-jacket. So marl, and plenty of it, is going on to the wickets at Lord's which means that next season they will be the same as most other country wickets.

The Surrey groundsman, Martin, has been given charge of all this work—and I think his knowledge of the uses of marl is as wide as anybody's. His famous "shirt-front" wickets at the Oval are the joy of batsmen, who will smack their lips at the prospect of similar ones at the headquarters of the game. But the leather-jackets have poured further hardship on the poor bowlers. In good weather it needs a super-bowler to turn the ball on an over-prepared pitch.

M.C.C. TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA

Cricket reminds me of the departure of the M.C.C. team for New Zealand and Australia on Friday last. They arrive at Perth on October 28, and, having played all the Australian State teams once, reached, Wellington, New Zealand, on December 9. Three months' cricket in New Zealand includes four representative matches which will be Tests, indeed, if not by the recent ruling, in name. They return in mid-April. Cricket followers in England will find the tour of extraordinary interest. It will give to so many players on the verge their chance to make good as Test Match cricketers. We shall be given evidence as to how a young batsman like Hardstaff reacts to representative cricket. It will help in the maturing of a promising man like Smith, of Derbyshire. The tour will, perhaps, given an even more benefit to such of the amateurs as N. S. Mitchell-Innes and A. D. Baxter, neither of whom has had consistent experience of competitive first-class cricket. Most of all, it may well bring to light England's future captain in E. R. T. Holmes.

BOXER'S GRIEVANCES

The three boxers, George Daly, Tommy Watson, and Dave Crowley, who recently were withdrawn from championship eliminating competitions, following their refusal to accept purses approved by the Board of Control, have taken action to have their grievances set right. A petition was set in circulation during the week among promoters, managers and boxers, canvassing 150 signatures so that a special general meeting of the Board may be called. The petition is a reply to the decision of the administrative Stewards to hold a meeting to "consider what steps shall be taken against those responsible for the recent refusals of purse offers approved by the Board." I am assured that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the 150 signatures which are necessary to enforce a special general meeting. The sheet is at present "going the rounds" in London. Meanwhile, Dady and Watson are in strict training for their fight at the Albert Hall next Wednesday, which will be under championship conditions. They were to have met for the right to challenge Kid Berg for the light-weight title. They will fight for £500 when the Board declare they should have been splitting £175 at Newcastle. The fighters, as I said earlier, are the only two light-weights left in the running for Kid Berg's title. Yet the board have deprived both boys of their championship chances.

BOAT RACE

Despite the fact that Cambridge still continue to win the Boat Race there is no falling off in the interests in that event—nor is there likely to be. Cambridge are very fortunate again this year and no less than six Old Blues will be available, and with the Olympic Games to be decided in Germany during 1936 the Cambridge supporters are hoping that this year's crew may represent this country in the Games for the second time in succession. The six Old Blues who will be in residence are J. H. T. Wilson (Pembroke) the president, who rowed No. 7 last year; W.G.R.M. Laurie (Selwyn), the stroke and secretary M.P. Lonnon, (Third Trinity), No. 6 who was the only Freshman to be awarded a seat in the boat; D. G. Kingsford (Pembroke), the No. 5, and brother of A.D.T.; T.R.M. Bristow (Pembroke), bow; and J. N. Duckworth (Jesus), the brilliant little coxswain.

With this formidable array of Blues it is not likely that the C.U.B.C. will fear the future, more especially as they have at their disposal a number of exceptionally good Seniors. Vacancies are most likely to occur at Nos. 4, 3, 2, and trial eight caps of the class of D. W. Burnford (Jesus), M. Bradley (Pembroke), H. C. Lea Wilson (Christ's), and D. R. Rose (Jesus) remain. The first three are all stroke side men, while Rose is a really sound coxswain, second only to Duckworth, and should make a good reserve for him.

ONE MORE RACE FOR BAHRAM.

Only two months remain ere racing on the Flat comes to an end, but interest in the sport shows no sign of diminishing. It is, if anything more keen than ever, and the news that the Aga Khan has changed his mind about retiring Bahram after he had won the "Triple Crown" has been received with enthusiasm in sporting circles. In an interview with his trainer, Mr. Frank Butters, I learned that it is intended to give Bahram one more race—in all probability the Champion Stakes at Newmarket on October 15. "The Aga Khan," said Mr. Butters, "specially wishes to see Bahram in another race before taking him out of training." On St. Leger day the Indian Prince was in Geneva. The disappointment that Bahram's owner felt at not seeing the colt win his final classic is the reason for giving him another race.

SENEX'S FOLLOWERS REAP RICH HARVEST

Waabil (W) Rs. 164, Tariff (W) Rs. 265, Oratorio (W) Rs. 93, Blackette (W) Rs. 74 Were Dusserah Gifts

Almas	(W) Rs. 142	Cartoon	(W) Rs. 28
Pin Money	(P) Rs. 21	Q. Image	(P) Rs. 17
Curfew III	(P) Rs. 32	Barkhat	(P) Rs. 72

Also appeared in the "Chronicle" selections published on Saturday. Follow our expert who has broken all records for big winners!

ARAB JOCKEY'S LICENCE RE-CALLED

Is Manfi Sulaiman Victim Of Professional Jealousy?

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

"It is understood that the Arab jockey Manfi Sulaiman, who came to India with a good home reputation, will not be permitted to ride in Western India any more.

As a result of allegations of dangerous riding made against Manfi by some Australian jockeys, the Stewards have decided to recall his license.

It will be remembered that Manfi Sulaiman steered Barkhat into second place in the Hopeful Plate won by Farat Prince on Monday last. Previous to this the Arab jockey was suspended for two meetings by the Stewards of the W.I.T.C. because a certain jockey complained against him.

It looks as if there is a campaign against Manfi Sulaiman prompted by professional jealousy. If this is so the authorities ought to come down heavily on jockeys who are behaving in this unsporting manner.

There have been numerous instances of dangerous riding in Poona this season but the offenders have not been taken to task, and it seems strange that Manfi Sulaiman should be singled out for his alleged transgressions, while others do what they like with impunity.

The Australian jockeys come from a rough school, riding in India is like a picnic compared with what happens down under. There have been several accidents in Sydney of late, eight jockeys coming down in a race and several horses being killed.

Manfi Sulaiman who is a mild-mannered man out to earn his living here, cannot teach anything to the 'Aussies' in the art of rough riding. If the Stewards have decided to cancel Manfi Sulaiman's license, their sense of justice will be questioned by the sporting public of Western India.

An Arab for that matter any Asiatic jockey has a perfect right to ride here in competition with foreign jockeys who are at present in a great majority.

BID FOR "RANDLE CUP"

Prince's Eleven's Glorious Win

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, Oct. 9.

The Randle Cup Cricket Tournament between the Sampat Rao Cricket Club and the Prince's XI resulted in the latter winning by an innings and 10 runs.

The Sampat Rao team scored 74 in the first innings. Messrs. Sanis Chandra, Nanavati and Sindhe contributing 18 each.

The Prince's team scored 200. Messrs. Yarde and Kadam scoring 51 and 50.

The Sampat Rao team scored 116 in the second innings. Messrs. Kshirsagar, Sindhe and Nanavati scoring 39, 30 and 14 respectively.

THE INTRICATE PROCESS EXPLAINED

(Continued from page 3.)

again at the receiving end. This operation was to be carried out so rapidly that the eye owing to the quality of persistence of vision has got the impression of the scene as a whole. This was made quite successful by means of scanning a picture or a scene i.e. to transmit the picture point by point and to transmit the impulses over a single communication channel and use a point by point method to reconstruct it at the receiving end.

If we break up the picture into an infinite number of elements and make light from each element fall in rapid succession on the cell, we shall obtain a complete copy of every detail of the picture in order or sequence in which we examined the elements. These impulses have then to be transmitted across the communication channel in their appropriate sequence and converted into corresponding variations of light at the receiving end. Thus it can be safely concluded that these light impulses of varying strength have to be presented to the eye, (a) in very rapid succession, (b) in their proper sequence, (c) in their appropriate relative position to each other. This important operation is carried out by means of a scanning disk—a disk in which a number of holes have been cut in the from of a spiral and which is rotated at high speed This disk was invented by an experimentalist—Paul Nipkow in Germany as far back as the year 1884 and is now known as Nipkow Disk.

PHOTO-ELECTRIC CELL

Photo Electric cell which bears a close resemblance to our familiar wireless valve is used as a translating device in television. The cell was made with an anode made of tungsten wire and the catnode was formed by coating the inside of the tube with a thin film of silver. The film of silver was coated with a thin layer of sodium a potassium amalgam. The air inside the tube was sucked out. If light is directed on the catnode, the cell produces a current and the current is greater, stronger the light when this cell is used as a translating device, the current variations have to be very considerably amplified before they can be used as a means of modulation. If an inert gas is used there would be increase in current—the principle followed being "Phenomenon of Ionisation."

An amplifier tube is a vacuum tube or a gas filled tube that has three electrodes—a filament, a grid and a plate. The air is pumped out of the bulb which is sealed after filling it generally with nitrogen or some other inert gas. Vacuum tube is preferable for television work, as it is easier to gete the right plate and filament voltage for the best working conditions. The main function of the tube is to amplify or increase the strength of feeble currents and it is used to increase the transmitted and received currents in television. The amount of current that can be varied by the light acting on a photo-emissive cell is infinitely small and thus it could not itself be used for transmitting picture impulses. Hence without the power of amplification of a three electrode valve television would never be realised.

A glow tube is any kind of glass tube that contains a rarefied gas, so made that an electric current can pass through it and produce a light. The and produce a light. The pass tube which is used for reproducing television images at the receiving station is the neon tube or more properly neon lamp though organ tube or lamp is used in special case as for example in colour television reception. For television reception, it is necessary to have a lamp that can vary its light from zero to maximum at least 100,000 times per second. The heat developed by the passage of the current which passes through the filament of an incandescent lamp is so intense that when it is lighted to brilliancy it takes about 1/10 of a second after the current has been reduced for the light to fall off a proportionate amount. Television requires variations in the brightness of a lamp with such a high frequency, it is quite obvious that this cannot be accomplished with an ordinary filament lamp. This high frequency can only be attained by a Neon lamp because its light intensity depends on the voltage impressed and not on the heating value of the current. The scanning disk is placed between the neon lamp and the eye of the observer in the television receiver. The scanning disk is used in the receiver to keep the eyes of the observer on a given point which corresponds to the current impulse that represents in turn, the picture element which is being transmitted at that particular instant. When the scanning disk at the transmitter is rotating and the outside hole traverses the upper edge of the field of view, the outside hole of the disk at the receiver likewise moves across the upper edge of the plate on the neon lamp at exactly the same instant. The various intensities of the light which are reflected from the object on to the photo-electric cell vary proportionately the current that is sent out and these impulse currents or pjicture signals set up like variations in the intensity of the light given out by the neon lamp. To see an enlarged view of the plate of the neon lamp a convex lense with a diameter of three or four inches and focal length of six inches is used.

The electric impulses set up by a television transmitter can be sent over both short and long distances either by a wire circuit or by wireless i.e. by electric waves in the ether, what we call as light waves are really very short electric waves in the ether that act on the eye which in its turn, produces sensation of light in the brain. The long wayes are known as (1) Electric waves, (2) wireless waves, (3) Radio waves. In the year 1888 it was Heinrich Hertz of Karlsruhe, Germany, who discovered the electric waves and devised a means of sending them out, a detector to make their energy visible and also measured their wavelengths. This discovery was first used by Marconi for wireless telegraphy and by Baird for television.

(To Be Continued.)

RAIN TO EXTEND IN SOUTH MADRAS

Weather Dry Elsewhere In Country

POONA, Oct. 9.

The weather has been dry except for local rain in South Madras and a few falls in Lower Burma. Bengal and North-West Frontier Province.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Mergui and Trivandrum one inch each Barisal and Palamcottah half an inch.

Forecast:—Thurderstorm and rain will extend and increase in South Madras and will occur at a few stations in the extreme north. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-10-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.014 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.7 degrees 1.6 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees 2.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1390 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 14h. 54mts. (I.S.T.) on 8th Oct. 1935 (Tuesday).

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 9-10-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

SIKH PRISONER HANDED OVER

Mohmand Leaders Fulfill Preliminary Condition Of Peace

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The latest information about the tribal situation on the frontier indicates that Upper Mohmand leaders have fulfilled one of the preliminary conditions of peace by handing over a Sikh prisoner to the Government, who was in their hands.

The second "jirga" to be held for final peace negotiations is expected by the middle of this month.

No fresh incident is reported from the scene of Mohmand operations.

Two of the leading Afghan Mullahs who stayed in the vicinity of the Khappak pass, are reported to have left for their homes. It is believed that there is still a remain number of hostiles and irreconcilables in the vicinity and there has been no information of return of fresh contingents from distant villages reported to have started before the news of peace negotiations had reached them.—United Press

Killed In Frontier Operations

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Oct. 8.

Following are the names of Indian officers of 5/12th F.F.R. Guides killed, wounded and missing as a result of operations on the Frontier on 29th September.

KILLED: Jemadar Moharsingh.
MISSING (believed killed): Jemadar Bari.
WOUNDED: Jemadar Sohbat and Jemadar Sohansingh. Their wounds are not serious.

N. H. ACADEMY STRIKE

Board Not To Consider Teachers' Representation?

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Sind), October 6.

The teachers of N. H. Academy are yet on strike and the school remains closed. A meeting of the Board was called on 4th instant, but it was not in order as only two days' notice was given instead of 3 days' as required by the rules and therefore the meeting was adjourned. The representation of teachers was considered and discussed and it was the sense of the meeting, it is understood, that the joint representation "could not be considered and even according to Government rules it was not permissible. If individual grievances are put forth by each teacher separately, then they would be considered.

The next meeting of the Board is fixed for the 9th instant.

Akhil Chandra Dutta Visits Gurukula University

(From A Correspondent.)
GURUKULA, By mail

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta, the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, paid a visit to the Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar. Professor Satyavrata, Governor and Vice-Chancellor, Gurukula University, took him round and showed him the institution. Mr. Dutta has been requested by the Gurukula authorities to visit the University during the Easter holidays when most probably Mahatma Gandhi will also be coming to attend the Gurukula Anniversary.

NEW ENERGY FOR TIRED MEN AND WOMEN.

Strengthening Vitamins in Tasteless Tablets.

Now men and women who are run-down and tired and have lost all zest for life, can recapture all their old vigorous energy and vitality and youthful enthusiasm for living, simply by taking two tiny, tasteless, sugar-coated tablets after every meal.

Clotabs, as they are called, are made from Halibut Liver Oil, which scientists say is richer in strengthening, energising Vitamins than almost anything else you could possibly take.

And not only do Clotabs restore strength and energy. They build up the body, put pounds of fine, firm flesh on bony limbs and most important, increase your power to resist all disease and throw off coughs, colds and influenza as fast as they appear. They quickly give back energy to the convalescent, to all who are weak and run-down. One man who was thoroughly run-down after trouble with his teeth, immediately improved after taking Clotabs and gained at least 3 lbs. A lady who was 'always tired' writes to say that she has gained new energy and strength. Start taking Clotabs yourself to-day. All Chemists and Stores stock them. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Small bottle sent V.P.P. Re. 1|10, large bottle V.P.P. Rs. 3|-.

MEERUT WOMEN GET BUSY

Association Formed To Take Part In Civic Affairs

(From A Correspondent.)
MEERUT, (By Mail).

The Students' Khadi League (Meerut) as usual is organising a khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition from October 12 to October 20 next.

The League has received 'messages' from Gandhi, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. B. Desai, Dr. Khan and Mr Satyamurti.

The programme of the exhibition has been chalked out as advised by Mr Kumarappa, Secretary of the All India Village Industries Association.

Arrangements for special demonstration of Village and Cottage Industries are being made.

WOMEN GET BUSY.

A general meeting of the women of Meerut was held in the ladies park to consider the question of sending their representatives to the Meerut Municipal Board. Begum Ismail Khan (wife of Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, ex-Treasurer and ex-Vice Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University) was in the chair.

ASSOCIATION FORMED.

The meeting resolved to form a Meerut Ladies Association with Begum Ismail Khan and Shrimati Laxmi Devi Sharma, as President and Vice-President respectively and Mrs. G Narsingh M. Sc. and Mrs. Basheer as Secretary and Joint Secretary.

It was further resolved to request the Local Government to nominate such a lady as member to the Meerut Municipal Board as may be recommended by the Association.

A resolution stating that to get rid of the communal differences in the Board the presence of lady members was necessary and hence it was incumbent upon the Local Government to reserve 2 out of 15 elected seats for the ladies and that a Joint Constituency which would return such members should be formed, was also adopted.

TUBE WELLS

The sinking of Tube-weller by the Irrigation Department even at places where canal and ordinary well water is available has aroused considerable indignation and resentment amongst the cultivators thus affected. It is reported that the Department is aiming to curtail the canal water supply and instead of it to irrigate the fields with Tube well water.

Very recently a meeting of the cultivators of 25 villages of the Meerut District was held and the Government was requested not to bore there wells indiscriminately and in areas where canal and ordinary well water was available.

A resolution to the above affect has also been adopted by the Meerut District Board.

Need Of Hindi For South India

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

"The need for a common language throughout India has been impressed upon the people of this country by the necessity of learning a language which should be useful to them outside South India But far more important than this is the necessity of learning a language which will bring home to us the promotion of a sense of national unity among the peoples of India. If we could not speak to the people of other provinces of India in a language understandable by them, to that extent we are debarred from understanding them fully and, of sharing their views and sentiments."

Thus observed Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer inaugurating the "Hindi Week" last evening at the Gokhale Hall. Sir M. Ramchandra Rao presided on the occasion.

Continuing Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said: "A knowledge of Hindi is essential for the development of a strong sense of nationality and of cultural unity in this country.

"In no other part of India is there such a need for the popularisation of Hindi as a common medium of intercourse as in South India."—United Press.

Dasara At Taikalwadi Welfare Centre

The annual Dusserah function was held under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, at the Taikalwadi Welfare Centre at Dadar.

The President at the outset appealed to the audience to take interest in the cause of the Harijans and congratulated the Municipal Boys' Scouts' Association on the admirable way they had acquitted themselves all the time.

Professor Rao referred to the work done by the Municipal Boys' Scouts Association at the centre for the Harijans in the shape of lectures, games, classes, etc.

Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, Chief Officer of the Poona Municipality, spoke on mass education and the advantages of literacy.

With a vote of thanks to the Mayor, the function ended.

TELEGRAMS TO ETHIOPIA.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

A Telegraph notifications says: Telegrams to Ethiopia are subject to censorship. Telegrams in secret language are prohibited. Code telegrams, however, are admitted on condition that the code used is deposited with the Ethiopian office of destination.—A. P.

NIZAM AND FEDERATION

Hydari Delegation's Work In London

HYDERABAD, (By Mail.)

Interesting sidelights on the unique role played by the Hyderabad Delegation, and particularly by Sir Akbar Hydari, as its leader, at the three Round Table Conferences held in London on the Indian constitutional question, are contained in the appendix to the General Administration report for the year ending 1933, which is just issued for publication.

While they strictly adhered throughout to the instructions issued to them by His Exalted Highness the Nizam, on all matters which came up for discussion and decision, and though they emphasised more than once that His Exalted Highness would not be prepared to declare for entry into any Federal Union which did not fully preserve the position of Hyderabad as the premier Indian State or which in any way interfered with His Exalted Highness' sovereign rights, says the report, Sir Akbar Hydari, as the leader of the Hyderabad Delegation, played an outstanding part in all the important phases of the discussions, which took place on these occasions, principally in matters like the federal structure, in its various aspects, federal finance, States' treaties of accession, safeguards and residuary powers.

STATE'S MANDATE.

On the first occasion the mandate given to delegation was, "to co-operate with the representatives of the British Government in arriving at such suitable settlement of problems before the Conference, as might best secure the common peace and prosperity of British India and the States, but to give no support to any scheme that threatened the continuance of His Exalted Highness' relationship with the British Crown or the interests of Hyderabad or the Empire."

Later, however, the delegation was given full discretion, authorising them to work for an All-India Federation, provided certain conditions necessary for the security and autonomy of the State and the maintenance unimpaired of the sovereignty of His Exalted Highness were fulfilled.

During the discussions of the intricate questions of federal finance and federal structure, Sir Akbar Hydari made it clear that in any form of federation, Hyderabad must retain all the essentials and emblems of sovereignty which it at present enjoyed, for example, her own postage and her own currency—a claim which was generally accepted.

MEANING OF FEDERATION.

"Perhaps the most important contribution which Sir Akbar Hydari made to the work of constitution-building was to get the Conference to appreciate clearly implications of an All-India federation. By dint of iteration and argument he impressed upon the Conference the idea underlying an All-India federation, namely, that it should not be the successor of but something entirely different from the present Government of India. He drew attention to the need for specifying as far as possible what the Federal subjects should be, what should be their content and what should be the range of Federal authority over them.

In the matter of federal finance, he urged that unspecified powers taxation should be vested not in the federal Government but in the units of the federation. He stated that Indian States, certainly, and Provinces under the new dispensation very probably, would object to giving indefinite powers of taxation over their subjects to the federal Government.

NO SUPREME COURT.

The report continues, "In like manner, the Hyderabad representative took a prominent part in the other questions to which the Federal Structure Committee applied itself? For example, the strength and composition of the federal legislature, the proportion of States' representatives in it as compared with the representatives from British India, the composition, strength and powers of the federal ministry, the constitution of a federal and supreme court for India, etc. A certain section of British Indian opinion desired that there should be a supreme court side to the federal court. The Hyderabad representative, however, made it plain that the States, whose judiciary was not subordinate to any court in British India, would not accept any such infringement of their sovereignty, and the proposal was therefore not pursued."

PAYMENT OF TAXES.

"On the other side, he was instrumental in moderating the demands of the States; for example, that in certain well-defined eventualities they should not object to paying the proceeds of such taxes as the corporation-tax or its equivalent to the federal fisc on the general ground that the Federal Legislature, in which the States would now have a voice, would under such heads as sea-customs protect Indian industries in India States as much as in British India Or again, in Committee (a), when certain British Indian representatives wanted the residuary powers to vest in the Centre while others asked that they should be with the Provinces, the Hyderabad representative suggested a compromise, which was ultimately accepted, that while the States would retain residuary powers as sovereign entities, the residuary powers of the Provinces should be deemed to vest in the Crown. Another question of importance taken up at the instance of the Hyderabad representative was the exact import of the term "legislation" for which certain subjects were agreed to be federalized. Sir Akbar Hydari contended that the term covered a much narrower field than what might be its import in the minds of English constitutional lawyers.

TRIBUTES TO SIR AKBAR

"A remarkable degree of agreement characterised discussions of general principles but their detailed examination revealed differences of opinion, in certain respects fundamental. There was no agreement, for example, as regards the actual figure for the composition and size of the federal legislature, some interests advocating the larger houses recommended by the Lothian Committee while other interests, such as Hyderabad, recommended smaller houses. From what the Secretary of State said at the close of these discussions, it appeared that His Majesty's Government were themselves inclined to throw their weight in favour of the latter."

The report also refers to the work done in London by Sir Akbar and his colleagues outside the Conference room, in making contacts with Party leaders and prominent newspapermen, to appraise them fully of the States' attitude and that of Hyderabad in particular, and recalls the high terms of praise in which Sir Akbar Hydari's work at those deliberations was referred to by Sir Samuel Hoare, as the Secretary of State, and by Lord Sankey as the Chairman of the Federal Structure Committee.—A. P.

"GANDHIJI, A SPIRITUAL GIANT"

His Swaraj Means Awakening Spirit Of Humanity

(From A Correspondent.)
TUNGABHADRA, (By Mail).

The students of the Prema Vidya Peeta celebrated Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd inst. Pandit Taranathji the Vice-Chancellor gave a lecture on "Gandhiji, a Creator." "The two great important periods of Gandhiji's life run between 1893 to 1913 and then from 1920 up-to-date," said Pundiji. When Mahatmaji returned to India in 1893 as a barrister, he was having very good practice. At the time, the Indians in Natal were not wanted by the Europeans and all possible methods of tyranny were adopted to get rid of them. Mr. Gandhi was sent to plead for their cause. Law ceased to be a profession with him any further. It became a method of non-violent warfare to fight for the poor and the weak. Gandhiji the Creator of his inner world and surroundings judges his enemy as nothing more than a creature of his own irrational traditions. This great virtue has been the very breath of Gandhi the spiritual giant. He did not take advantage of the Boer War or the great plague epidemic in South Africa then, but helped the Europeans and brought them back to themselves But when once he found them alright, he again started his non-violent fight.

One great teaching of his is worthy of note. He emphasised a natural truth that dependents cannot be dictators and made his followers in South Africa give but a second place to wage earning from factories. He taught them that though industrial wages are high compared to agricultural ones, they should not be preferred if that meant loss of dignity and personal independence. In short, he urged them to prefer freedom to luxury and work hard to realise this order of spiritual values.

MEANING OF SWARAJ.

"To those who define Swaraj as the so-called independence of many of the European countries, well, that is not what Gandhiji is working for. If it means an awakening of the spirit of Humanity in the masses and loving consideration for the lowliest of the low, then he has awakened that spirit in his people and his movement has succeeded. Our Hero does not build after a pattern from outside, but after the needs and genius of his own people. His Swaraj is no imitation but a Creation. And it is for this latter that some of the best of Western savants and scientists also honour him, for they see in his life and work not imitation but example and inspiration.

GODHRA EDITOR REFUSES TO PAY SECURITY

Raises Important Points Of Law Declaring Magistrate's Order Not Valid

(From A Correspondent).
GODHRA, Oct. 8.

Apropos the order served on him by the Additional District Magistrate, Broach and Panch-Mahals requiring him to deposit a security of Rs. 500 under Section 7 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931, Mr. A. C. Parikh the Publisher of "Deshbandhu," a nationalist weekly, who is also its editor and printer, has sent a reply to Mr. Mani the magistrate pointing out to him that his order is not according to law and hence not valid.

Mr. Parikh has raised an important point of law which is of special interest to all newspapers. He points out, in the course of his reply, that to say merely that "I am satisfied that your paper tends to create disaffection and bring the policy of Government into hatred or contempt" is not giving reasons in writing as is contemplated in Section 7 (1) of the Act. The reasons should be clear and explicit.

He further points out that the order bears no date or place of issue.

AFTER 12 DAYS

Again Section 7 (1) of the Act lays down that "the security shall be deposited before the magistrate within ten days from the day on which the declaration has been made." Mr. Parikh states that this condition could not possibly be satisfied as the order, itself reached him on the twelfth day after the declaration was made by him.

It has further been pointed out that sub-section 4 of Section 7 of the Act clearly lays down that at least 10 days time shall be given to every publisher from whom the security has been demanded for depositing the same. Mr. Mani has mentioned no date within which the security has to be deposited.

MAGISTRATE'S POWER

Mr. Parikh states further in the course of his reply that Section 7 (1) read with Section 7 (4 would show that the notice for security has to be given immediately the declaration has been filed, for according to the former the amount is to be deposited within 10 days of the day of the declaration while the latter compulsorily requires at least 10 days notice for depositing the security. Mr. Parikh holds that if a magistrate does not ask for the security on the day the declaration has been made, he cannot do so thereafter as the power for so doing has ment.

On these grounds, Mr. Parikh has submitted that Mr. Mani's order is not valid and he has continued to publish his paper.

It is understood, Government do not agree with the objections and propose to have a test case to decide the points raised. Mr. Parikh, too, is stated to have left for Bombay to consult his solicitors and approach the High Court to get the order declared void.

20 YEARS' PLAN FOR BARODA?

Departments To Submit Lists Of Utility Works

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Oct 8

The Baroda Government have issued instructions to all departments to submit a list of essential works of public utility and development for the coming 20 years for the progress of the State, in all lines.

FRENCH ST. LEGER RUN IN RAIN

Lord Derby's Horse Second In Field Of Eight

Lord Derby's Will-o'-the-Wisp, once again hampered by the heavy going, was beaten out of first place in the Prix Royal Oak (the French St Leger), run over 1 mile 7 furlongs at Longchamps on September 15. The race was worth over £3,300 to the winner.

Although heavy rain was falling a huge crowd watched the race, which was a prelude to the International Arc de Triomphe Race. Pierre Wertheimer's Prince Achille led for most of the distance, but on reaching the pavilion stands Walter Sibbritt, the Australan jockey, took Will-o'-the-Wisp from fifth place into the fore.

He held the lead for a moment, but could not resist the strong challenge by Boktul, who shot ahead to win cleverly by two lengths.

Prince Achille, Wedeners and St Andrews, who were all greatly favoured in the betting, finished in the rear.

Lord Derby had some consolation for the defeat of Will-o'-the-Wisp when his Ardrossan, ridden by Rae Johnstone, won the Prix de Sablonville, a five furlong event for two-year-old beginners. M. Marcell Boussac's Rahdie finished second, beaten by a length and three-quarters.

Prix Royal Ooak Details:—1, Bokbul; 2 Will-o'-the Wisp; 3, Cardon; 4, Alcindot II, 8 ran. Won by 21; 2 1|21.; 1|21.; Time 3 min. 28 secs.

Pari-Mutuel (5 franc stake)—Win, 17 frs. 50; places. 8 frs. 50; 14 frs. 50.

A 19-year old Bengali youth T.C. Paul was arrested at brooking street, Rangoon, by the Rangoon C.I.D. on charge of possessing four revolvers, and 200 rounds of ammunition.

SHELLTOX KILLS ALL INSECTS

Minister for Air wants more squadrons as all his machines have been destroyed by

MAIN SELLING AGENTS: (EXCEPT SOUTH INDIA)
MULLER & PHIPPS (India) Ltd.

STK. 1.

PEDIGREE POULTRY

Leghorns
Minorcas
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Light Sussex
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THE
ASIAN PEDIGREE POULTRY
11, Connaught Road, POONA.
Winners of the Governor's Cup for the Best Bird in the Show.

Over 100 Men Bitten By Rabid Fox

NAGPUR, Oct. 9.

Over a hundred persons were bitten by a rabid fox in Tumsar, Bhandara District, on Monday night, according to a telegram sent by the vice-President Tumsar Municipality, to the civil surgeon, Nagpur.

It appears that after nightfall the animal entered the town and rushed through the streets biting all who were out. Eventually it was captured and killed.

The vice-President of the Tumsar Municipality in his telegram asks for medical help.—A. P.

Criminal Offences Increase During 1934

East Khandesh Has Highest Number Of Civil Suits Instituted During Year

According to the Report on the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency for 1934 the civil judicial staff included 10 permanent High Court Judges and one temporary Additional Judge, 17 District Judges, 11 Assistant Judges (including 4 Assistant Judges under training), a Chief Judge and 5 Judges of the Presidency Small Causes Court, 2 Provincial Small Causes Court Judges, 22 First Class Subordinate Judges and 91 Second Class Subordinate Judges. In addition, the Registrars of the Small Causes Courts of Poona and Ahmedabad exercised the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge.

There were also 3 Inamdars and Jagirdars exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge under Regulation XIII of 1830 and 91 Village Munsiffs appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, XVII of 1879.

The total number of suits for disposal on the original side of the High Court was 4,665 against 5,051 in the previous year. The number decided was 2,326 and the number left undisposed of was 2,339. Those pending include 3 suits 8 years old, 6 seven years, 31 six years, 102 five years, 243 four years, 271 three years, 287 two years and 488 less than a year.

Insolvency Petitions

There were 2,693 insolvency petitions for disposal in 1934. Of these 806 were decided, leaving 1,887 undecided. There were also 522 petitions for Probate and Letters of Administration.

The number of applications for execution of decrees was 2,681 and 1,694 were disposed of.

On the appellate side there were 48 appeals to be dealt with from decrees on the original side, of which 30 were decided. There were also 39 appeals from orders and 53 appeals under Letters Patent.

The total number of appeals from civil subordinate courts for disposal was 4,394, of which 1,182 were dealt with, leaving 3,212 pending at the close of the year.

Subordinate Courts.

The returns of the civil courts subordinate to the High Court, showed that there were 4,204 appeals instituted in 1934; 3,931 were disposed of and 4,437 were pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals pending more than a year rose from 1,019 to 1,208.

The total number of suits instituted in mofussil subordinate courts was 159,521, a decrease of 14,017 over the previous year. The total value of the suits instituted amounted to Rs. 4,68,75,615, a decrease of Rs. 63,48,354 over the previous year.

East Khandesh On Top

The largest number of suits instituted during the year was in East Khandesh (16,444). Institutions exceeded 10,000 in Poona, West Khandesh, Kaira, Nasik and Ahmedabad and ranged from 5,000 to 10,000 in Thana, Sholapur, Satara, Dharwar, Broach and Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bijapur and Surat. Kanara showed 3,339 suits as instituted while the lowest figure 3236 came to the share of Kolaba.

The total number of suits to be dealt with by the mofussil civil courts was 2,36,677 and of these 1,65,492 were disposed of. Out of the suits disposed of during the year, 18,444 or 11.1 per cent were disposed of without trial, 36,312 or 21.9 per cent were disposed of ex-parte, 15,889 or 9.6 per cent on admission of claims, 40,895 or 24.7 per cent by compromise, 52,798 or 31.9 per cent after full trial, 760 or .5 per cent on reference to arbitration and 94 or .2 per cent by transfer.

Suits Pending

The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 71,185 as against 74,377. Of the pending cases 8,841 had been on the file for more than a year.

The number of institutions and disposals of miscellaneous cases rose from 13,339 to 13,833 and from 13,126 to 13,439 respectively. The number of miscellaneous cases pending at the close of the year rose from 7,246 to 7,701.

There were 1,02,123 applications for execution pending from the previous year and 1,77,397 new applications were filed during the year. Out of the total number of applications before the courts 1,73,197 were disposed of and 1,06,323 remained pending at its close.

Bombay Small Cause Court.

The suits instituted, disposed of and pending at the close of the year in the Presidency Small Cause Court were 34,989, 33,789 and 6,822 respectively. The figures of institutions and disposals show a decrease of 97 and 1,523 respectively when compared with the figures of the previous year, while the figures of suits pending at the close of the year show an increase of 1,200 over those of the previous year.

The total value of litigation showed a decrease and amounted to Rs. 62,27,541 as against Rs. 76,46,735 in the preceding year.

Of the 29,397 applications for the execution of decrees that were before the courts during the year (including 4,405 pending from the previous year) 24,247 were disposed of and 5,150 remained pending at the close of the year.

The total amount realised was Rs. 11,93,963 as compared with Rs. 13,14,755 in the previous year.

For the year 1934 the total receipts of the High Court were Rs. 18,96,590 on the Original Side and Rs. 1,96,585 on the Appellate Side making an aggregate of Rs. 20,93,175. The total charges were Rs. 9,37,563 on the Original Side and Rs. 4,25,080 on the Appellate Side amounting in all Rs. 13,62,648.

The difference between receipts and expenditure thus amounted to Rs. 7,30,527. The receipts however include Probate and Administration Duty amounting to Rs. 7,67,197—a tax collected through the agency of the High Court and forming no part of its income, while no debit is made on the expenditure side for the rent and upkeep of the High Court buildings and pensionary charges.

Criminal Justice.

The judicial staff employed in criminal work consisted of 10 permanent and 1 temporary High Court Judges, 17 Sessions Judges, 6 Additional Sessions Judges, 1 Assistant Sessions Judge, 19 District Magistrates, 6 Presidency Magistrates, 377 other First Class Magistrates, 404 Second Class Magistrates, 246 Third Class Magistrates, 157 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards and 259 Village Panchayats. There were also 18,967 Police Patils and 61 Benches of Magistrates.

Offences Increase

Two hundred and sixty-three thousand six hundred and one offences were reported during the year, an increase of 23,165 over those of 1933. Of the total number of cases under inquiry 256,624 were found to be true, while those brought under trial numbered 258,248. There were 251 murders of which 141 ended with conviction.

The number of cases brought to trial during the year in the courts of the Presidency Magistrates was 25,005 and in those of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates 104,690 making a total of 129,695, an increase of 20,289 over those of last year.

The number of cases under Special and Local laws was 121,379 or 20,551 more than that in 1933 and the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 8,316 or 262 less than that in 1933. There was a very marked increase under the former head in offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act which rose from 6,340 to 19,941.

Before Magistrates

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 136,936. Of the persons tried, 12,697 were acquitted or discharged, 117,083 were convicted, 148 were committed to the High Court, 25 were transferred to other Provinces, 10 were handed over to the Military authorities and 6,973 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Of the persons convicted, 14,227 were punished with imprisonment, 100,811 with fine, 35 with whipping. 907 convicted persons were released after admonition and 1,103 were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. 211 persons were sent to the Leper Asylum at Matunga.

The sentences of imprisonment included 4,087 not exceeding 15 days, 9,839 not exceeding 6 months and 301 not exceeding 2 years.

The fines imposed aggregated Rs. 4,59,096.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the mofussil tribunals including Honorary Magistrates was 188,643. Of these the cases of 1,011 were committed to the Sessions or referred to higher authorities and of the remaining 187,632 the cases of 171,733 were finally disposed of by the various tribunals. Of the total 171,738, 102,155 or 59.5 per cent were convicted and 68,874 or 40.1 per cent were acquitted or discharged, 182 persons died, 428 escaped during trial and 94 were transferred.

11,625 Jailed

Of those convicted 11,625 were sentenced to imprisonment, 88,000 to fine, 3 to forfeiture of property and 4,487 were ordered to give security. Of the sentences of imprisonment imposed, 2,319 were for terms not exceeding 15 days, 7,599 for terms not exceeding 6 months, 1,673 for terms not exceeding 2 years and 34 for terms above 2 years.

The Sessions Courts decided cases of 1,812 persons out of 2,041 brought for trial Twenty-seven were sentenced to death, 124 to transportation or penal servitude, 719 to imprisonment, 117 to fine, 3 to whipping and 26 ordered to give security.

The number of appeals decided by appellate courts subordinate to the High Court was 3,022 as against 2,738 in the preceding year.

The High Court dealt with 108 cases at Sessions and 6 remained pending at the end of the year. On the appellate side it decided 647 appeals, leaving 47 pending.

The following table shows the number of original and appellate criminal cases disposed of during the year in all Courts in the Presidency including the High Court as compared with those of the last year:—

Year	Original	Appellate
1933	220,531	4,860
1934	251,246	5,129

CHANGE FOR G. C. NOTES

Draft Rule For Passengers Of B. E. S. T. Buses: Suggestions Invited

The Director of Information, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have issued a draft notification under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 proposing to amend the rules regulating the use of the Motor Omnibuses owned and plied for hire by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company.

The draft notification provides that no passenger shall be entitled to require change to be given for an amount greater than one rupee. It is stated that in the absence of such a rule much trouble is experienced by the Company's staff from passengers who ask for and demand change for Government Currency Notes of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10.

Persons affected by the proposed rule are invited to send in their objections or suggestions to the Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay within two months from the date of publication of the draft notification in the Bombay Government "Gazette."

Spurious Drug Manufacturers Jailed

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced three persons to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment each on three charges of manufacturing spurious drugs and exposing the same for sale.

The Magistrate observed the sale of spurious drugs was on the increase and those responsible of the offence should be dealt with severely. They not only caused loss to the manufacturers but endangered the lives of the public.

In this case a partner of Messrs. Madon and Company, Chemists and Druggists, manufacturers of Squibbs Ague Specific made a complaint to the police that there was being sold a preparation in the market under the name and trade mark "Squibbs Ague Specific", which was spurious.

The police made inquiries and arrested Harakhchand P. Shah and Kamal Nayan Bhawani Dutt on a charge of manufacturing spurious drugs and selling the same as "Squibbs Ague Specific."

Press Owner Arrested

Later, on further inquiries the police traced the place where labels, wrappers and boxes were printed and arrested Bhalchandra Waman Mahajan the owner of the Press and Balkrishna Mukund Narwekar, a block maker.

On the evidence the Magistrate held that accused Nos. 1 and 2 were the manufacturers of the spurious "Squibbs Ague Specific" and sentenced them to undergo four months' R. I. on each of the three charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

Balchandra was also awarded four months' R. I. while Balkrishna was acquitted.

The Magistrate paid a tribute to Sergeant Gibbs for the deligence and care he had taken in the investigations.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the prosecution.

Navaratra Celebrations At Vile Parle

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Oct 8

The Navratra celebrations at Vile Parle ended yesterday night in a fitting climax, when the students of the Gokalibai High School presented an interesting programme consisting of dramatic performances, dances and Garbas and physical feats. The audience numbered some 3,000. The success of the performance, mainly goes to the teacher Sjt. Natraj Vashi, the drill teacher, Sjt. Anandrao and Sjt. G. F. Mankodi.

The Shepherd dance by the boys richly deserved the ovation it received. This year's performance of this institution is a departure and the authorities, it is hoped, fully realise that the dances would have been better still but for the proper equipment, in settings and musical instruments.

IS MAGISTRATE BOUND TO RECORD EVIDENCE IN ALL CASES?

No, It Is Only Necessary When Sentence To Be Passed Is Appealable, Say Bombay Judges

An important question as to when is a Magistrate trying a case bound to record the evidence in detail, was dealt with in a revision application filed before Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the Bombay High Court.

The petitioner was originally a complainant in a case of breach of trust before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who dismissed the complaint and acquitted the respondent.

In challenging this order it was contended on behalf of the complainant that the Magistrate had erred in law in not taking down the evidence in detail.

Under section 362 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code "In every case tried by a magistrate in which an appeal lies, such magistrate shall either take down the evidence of the witnesses with his own hand, or cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court."

AIM OF LEGISLATURE.

It was contended that in the case in question an appeal lay, the charge being one of criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Justice Divatia in dismissing the application remarked that what was to be seen was not whether the case was appealable or not, but whether the sentence that is actually passed, or the order of conviction is appealable or not. The judge thought that the intention of the legislature was that the magistrate was not to record evidence in a case in which he did not think of giving an appealable sentence (a term of imprisonment exceeding six months or a fine exceeding Rs. 200).

Mr. Justice Broomfield agreeing observed that there was, of course, the difficulty that the question whether the evidence was to be recorded or not had to be decided at the beginning of the trial and could not stand over until the time of the order. Therefore the magistrate had to make up his mind whether in case of conviction the sentence he was likely to impose would be one coming under Section 411. In practice that difficulty was by no means insuperable.

Mr. C. H. Carden Nead with Mr. R. B. Kantawalla appeared for the complainant; Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the respondent; Dewan Bahadur P. B Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

777 LIVE BIRTHS IN CITY

Less Mortality In Last Week

The health returns of Bombay during the 40th week of 1935, i.e., the week ended 5th instant: The total mortality 504 was 24 less than in last week. The death rate registered was 22.6 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 40th week of 1934 was 562 and death rate 25.2. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1930-1934) was 503 and death rate 22.0.

Out of the total deaths, 166 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Small pox caused 4 attacks and one death. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. The number of deaths from Typhoid was nine.

The number of live births registered during the week was 777 which compares favourably with that for the 40th week of 1934, 731 and 626 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1930-1934).

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A daring attempt to outrage the modesty of a respectable, young Hindu married woman while she was going to a temple with some of her friends, is stated to have been made at the Masjid Bunder Road last night.

It is alleged that Babulal Ganpat, the accused in the case, pulled off a portion of the complainant's sari and touched her shoulders.

At the Mazagaon Police Court to-day Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, ordered his release on a bail of Rs. 300 till the 16th instant.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The allegation that he drove his car without lights and without sounding the horn was made against Gariba Ganpat, motor driver, who is stated to have taken the car of his owner for a joy ride on the Dasara day, at the inquest that was held to-day on the body of Ramoo Parbhoo, a Hindu, aged 45, who died in the J. J. Hospital yesterday as a result of being knocked down by the motor car, alleged to have been driven by the said Gariba Ganpat.

The brother of the deceased giving evidence said that at 8-30 p.m. on the 7th instant, the deceased and another Daji Pandoo, were crossing Reay Road, when a motor car came from the direction of Sewri and knocked down the deceased. He was run over by the wheels. Then the car knocked down Daji Pandoo. The car was then driven in the direction of Wadi Bunder.

The car had no lights nor did the driver blow the horn. The pedestrians looking in the direction in which the car was going shouted, "Catch! Catch" After some time, a policeman came and took the deceased and Daji Pandoo to the hospital.

Labourer's Evidence.

Abdul Cassum, a labourer, then gave evidence.

Questioned by the suspect, as to whether his lights had not become dim and whether the rear red lamp was not burning, the witness replied that there were no lights at all in the car and the rear lamp was not burning. This he could say, because he chased the car and saw no red light.

Asked if it was not a fact that he drove the car fast after the incident because the pedestrians who chased the car, threw stones at him, the witness replied in the negative.

Owner Traced.

Sub-Inspector Abdul Wahab Ali, of Byculla Police, deposed that soon after receipt of information he went to the J. J. Hospital to see the injured persons. He then went to the place of occurrence. Enquiries made by him the next day showed that the car belonged to Mr. Govardhandas Dayal, residing at No. 251, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay. The latter told him that the suspect was one of his lorry drivers and had requested him on the previous day for his car as he wanted to give a ride to his family as that happened to be a Dasara holiday.

Verdict: Death due to shock and haemorrhage following upon compound fractures of the bones of both legs. Deceased was knocked down and run over at Reay Road by car No. 7776W which the suspect Gariba Ganpat was driving in a rash and negligent manner.

Raid On Alleged Gambling Place

A lightning raid was carried out by the Bombay C. I. D. on Tuesday night, when they entered the premises of the Bombay Union Club, Falkland Road and arrested 15 persons under the Gaming Act.

The Police recovered Rs. 700 from the place besides several betting slips etc.

It appears that on information received that gambling in cards, race horses, dices and Sutta was going on in the Club Sub-Inspectors Samant and Kogje of the C. I. D. raided the Club situated on the First floor of a building at 9-30 on Tuesday night.

When they entered the building they found eight Parsis, six Muslims and two Hindus including the proprietor, Sorabji, in the room. All the persons were put under arrest.

On searching the room the police recovered Rs. 700 in cash. They also found cards packets, dice, race betting slips and sutta betting slips.

Further enquiries are in progress.

BAIL EXTENDED

Sixteen persons who were arrested when the Bombay C.I.D. when the premises of the Bombay Union Club, generally known as Mama's Club at Falkland Road, was raided on a warrant issued under the Gaming Act on Tuesday night, were charged in court to-day.

The following are the accused:—(1) Sorab Nasarwanji Mama; (2) Darabsha Rustomji Kapadia; (3) Merwan Jamshed; (4) Ambalal Pragji Desai; (5) Adamali Pirbhai; (6) Darasha Bomanji; (7) Dadoo Rajmohamed; (8) Jehangir Barjorji; (9) Allimahomed Wazir; (10) Homi Bomanji Chinoy; (11) Dadabhoy Pochoji Misry; (12) Savaksha Dorabji Daruwalla; (13) Abdul Hussein Rahimtulla; (14) Husseinbhai Dawoodbhai; (15) Yasin Abdul Latif and (16) Sadoo Arjoon.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, granted an extention of the period on bail to October 23.

Strange Allegations Against Sessions Judge In High Court Appeal

A sessions judge's alleged wrong interpretation of the Assessors' verdict of not guilty was one of the grounds of the appeal filed by two persons of Surat, which was admitted by Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court.

The apellants, Ranchhodji Raghunathji and Dayalji Raghunathji, both brothers, were convicted by the Sessions Judge of voluntarily causing hurt to the complainant Bai Dhadki and of having wrongfully confined her.

The first appellant was sentenced to 4 years' R. I. and Rs. 400 fine and the second to 2 years' R. I. and Rs. 200 fine.

In appealing to the High Court, the appellants stated that three out of the four Assessors found them not guilty of the offences with which they were charged.

It was alleged that after the first assessor had stated that the accused was not guilty, the judge asked him in a threatening tone what he meant thereby and what he had to say as to beating. This made the assessor very nervous, and in giving his reason he said that the accused might have given a slap.

This was wrongly translated by the judge as "there must have been beating."

The appellants contended that the threatening tone of the judge had a very prejudicial effect on all the assessors, and, in spite of their saying that the accused were not guilty, they were represented to say that there was beating, while what they really meant was that the accused might have given a slap.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

Mr. H. M. Choksey appeared for the appellants.

THE ASTHMATIC ATTACK

you must not neglect to treat in time, unless you wish to invite further complications—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Consumption, Pleurisy, Anaemias, and what not—all combined to undermine your health and hasten the end. With many, Asthma is a chronic complaint often made more chronic and sometimes worse by seeking immediate relief through patent medicines, injections, fumes, etc.

You have to try a Rational remedy always which combats Asthma specifically which does not treat the symptoms but attaches the root cause and assures a cure. Such is

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12 oz. Hospital size for Physician's use.

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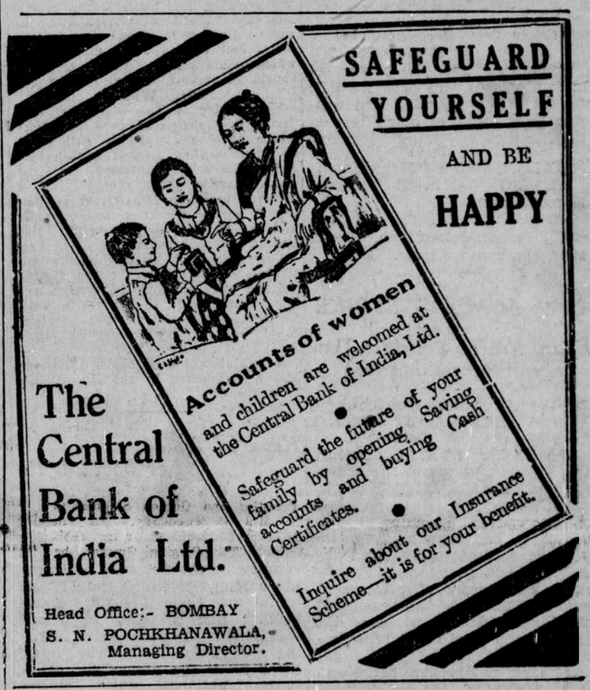
THE INDO-AFRICAN TRADE AGENCY, DUNDEE, S. AFRICA.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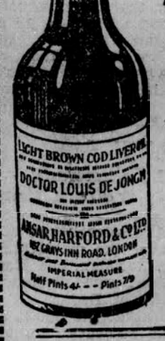

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 13, 1991
Muslim: Rajab 11, 1354
Parsi: Ardibehest 4, 1305
Sunrise: 6h 32m
Sunset: 6h 21m
Hightide: 10-07 22-43
Lowtide: 3-49 16-29

The Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, ordinary general meeting, Esplanade Police Court, 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Gossage Cup Football Tournament: City Police vs. Colaba Stars, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

S. S. Mooltan with English Mails of September 26, due at 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 11.

Gossage Cup Football Tournament: Young Footballers vs. Bombay Telephone Co., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 12.

S. S. Viceroy of India with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 5th October 1935 was 348; of these 218 were males and 130 females.

G. M. A. FREE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients who took advantage of above dispensary during the month of September 1935 was 5148 out of which 452 males, 162 females, and 314 children were new patients and 1636 males, 1077 females, and 1507 children were old ones.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Taijin Maru' left Colombo on October 7 and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 11.

Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived in London on the morning of the 8th instant.

BOMBAY QUETTA EARTHQUAKE RELIEF COMMITTEE

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

LIBERAL STUDY CIRCLE

A meeting of the Liberal Study Circle will be held in the rooms of the Liberal Association (107, Esplanade Road, Fort), to-day (Thursday) at 6-0 p.m. when Mr. C. A. Rebello will initiate a discussion on "Social Legislation under the new Constitution."

DR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE

Dr. George S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, will deliver a public lecture to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, on "Gods in the becoming" (a lecture on Education). Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside.

CONFERENCE OF CONGRESSMEN.

The adjourned meeting of the Reception Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall to consider the draft Resolution and any other business with the permission of the Chair.

FOR PASSENGERS TO IRAQ

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Consul General for Iraq at Bombay states that the authorities in Iraq have ordered that the existing requirement that deck passengers and crews of vessels proceeding to Iraq from Bombay, Karachi and neighbouring ports must be in possession of official cholera inoculation certificates, shall with effect from September 14th 1935, also apply to all classes of passengers by sea and to all passengers and crews from Bombay etc. by Air.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Men Without Names" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mad Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Call of the Wild" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
SUPER—"Bal-Hatya" Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Kati-e-Am"—Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
WEST END—"Noore-Vatan" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"The Nitwits" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Zingaro" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Boys Will Be Boys." Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Under The Pampas Moon." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Selection of Indian music Classical songs. 1 p.m. Available market rates. European programme. 'Filmusic,' An Hour of Vocal and Orchestral. Selections from Recent Film musicals. 2 p.m. Close down.

European programme. 5-30 p.m. All India Rugby Football Tournament Semi-Finals. Relayed from the Madras Gymkhana Grounds. 6-30 p.m. 'West End Cabaret.' 8 p.m. Empire relay. Indian programme. 8-30 p.m. Recitations from Holy Koran. 8-45 p.m. The News. Weather Report, News Bulletin and Commercial News. (In Hindi and in English). 9 p.m. Time signal. 9-30 p.m. Concert. Piano and Violin Solos. 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Jack Martin and his Hotel Majestic Orchestra, relayed from the Hotel Majestic, St. Anneson-Sea. 8 p.m. 'Musical Comedy Moments'* with Anne Ziegler (Soprano) and Webster Booth (Tenor). The B B C Revue Chorus. The B B C Empire Orchestra; leader, Daniel Melsa; conductor Eric Fogg. 9-20 p.m. The Central Band of H. M. Royal Air Force, conducted by Flight-Lieut. R. P. O'Donnell, M.V.O., Director of Music, Royal Air Force, relayed from the R. A. F., Headquarters, Uxbridge. 9-30 p.m. The John MacArthur Quintet, directed by John MacArthur with Clarice Priestley and Gordon Stephen in another Musical Miscellany. This will include Potted Opera No. 2 by John MacArthur. 'The Singing Grocer' by R. McMaster, and Gordon Stephen on his own, together with a few odds and ends. 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. An Organ recital by John Pullein, relayed from Glasgow Cathedral. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

JUDGMENT IN THEFT CASE RESERVED

Arguments were concluded in the Kurla Church Theft Case in which C. Walton, and one Rungia are charged with theft of mangoes from the wadi at Mahim belonging to the Kurla Church, at the Dadar Court on Wednesday.

The magistrate (Mr. M.A.F. Coelhi) reserved judgment till October 31.

THE REGAL
To-day & To-morrow only at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
MAD LOVE
with Peter LORRE
THE NEW SENSATION that tops "Dracula" "Frankenstein", etc., etc.
NEXT SATURDAY
Hollywood's Newest Find
LUISE RAINER
(a combination of MARLENE DIETRICH, ANNA STEN and ELIZABETH BERGNER)
becomes co-star with
Wm. POWELL
in
"ESCAPADE"
Don't Miss it!

THE CAPITOL
To-day & To-morrow only at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Clark Gable
LORETTA YOUNG, JACK OAKIE in Jack London's
CALL OF THE WILD
IT'S LIFE IN THE RAW
men living, fighting, dying like beasts ..... women at their mercy!

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LAMINGTON ROAD
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
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A BOMBAY TALKIES' PRODUCTION
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If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

UNMARRIED WOMAN'S CLAIM

Maintenance For Child Which Died During Trial

MAGISTRATE PLEADS NO JURISDICTION

An interesting point of law was considered by Mr. I.S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, Mazagaon, on Wednesday, regarding the maintenance claim in respect of a child, which died during the pendency of a trial.

Mary Sebastian Diaz, an unmarried woman, sued Francis Fernandez for maintenance in respect of her child, alleged to have been born of him. During the pendency of the case, the child died at the age of seven months.

On behalf of the respondent, a preliminary objection was raised on the ground that the child having died, the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case under Sec. 488, Cr. P.C.

Remarking that there was no reported judgment of any High Court to guide him in the present case, the Magistrate held that Sec. 488, Cr. P.C. did not empower a Magistrate to pass a retrospective order for the maintenance of a deceased child. Further, since the only condition precedent to the possession of the right, namely, the existence of the child, was lacking in the case, he had no jurisdiction to try the case.

The complaint was accordingly dismissed.

TWO PRIZES FOR THESIS

"Mahatma Gandhi & The Struggle For National Independence"

The Hon. Secretary of the Indian Institute of Sociology writes:—

The first prize of Rs. 300 and the second one for Rs. 100 in cash will be awarded from amongst open competitors who will complete a thesis of about 90,000 words on the above subject before the 31st January, 1936.

For further particulars intending competitors should apply to the Hon. Secretaries, Indian Institute of Sociology, Bombay 4.

GANDHI JAYANTI

Sale Of Khadi From Sept 24 To Oct. 8.

The Hon. Secretary of the Gandhi Seva Sena writes:—

Cash Sales at the different Khadi Bhandars:	25,118-3-6
Hundi Sales:	32,077 4-0
Total	Rs. 57,195-4-6

All those helping to sell Khadi Notes are again reminded to be good enough to give their accounts and to return the unsold Hundi Books before or on the 12th instant at the Centre from where they have taken the Khadi Notes.

CONFERENCE OF CONGRESSMEN

To-day's Public Meeting At Wadala

Under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the Conference of Congressmen, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-15 p.m. at Vithal Mandir, Wadala.

Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar will preside and Messrs. B. R. Dhurandhar, R. A. Khedgikar, Kripashanker Sharma, Zulmiram Chaudhry will be among the speakers.

REGULATION OF MENDICANTS

Need For Legislation

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Immediate Social Reforms Conference write:—

Thanks to the Bombay Government that the Hindu Trusts Registration Bill has been welcomed by every section of the communities concerned; but looking to the scope of its provincial jurisdiction, it becomes incumbent upon the Government of India to see that a Central Legislation to the effect involving all and at the same time allowing no exemptions to any class or community, is brought about by them in the near future.

Legislation regarding control of mendicants is also an urgent need.

INTER-CASTE UNITY

Gowd Saraswat Conference To Be Held In Bombay

Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.C., has elected to preside over the sessions of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Parish to be held in Bombay on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant, which are Diwali holidays. An exhibition of arts and crafts will be opened on the 26th, followed by the session of the Parishad the same evening, at the Muzaffarabad Hall. The Subjects Committee will be appointed at this session and on the following two days resolutions will be discussed by the Parishad, bearing on the problems on inter-caste unity. A large and representative reception committee with Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law, has been formed to make arrangements for holding the exhibition and the Conference.

MUNICIPAL LOAN PROJECT

Standing Committee Authorises Commissioner To Approach Govt. For Sanction

Dr. Alban De'Souza was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, for the remaining period of 1935-'36 in place of Mr. G. I. Griffiths, deceased.

There were two candidates, viz: Dr. Alban D'Souza and Dr. A. J. Collaco. Dr. D'Souza got eight votes and Dr. Collaco six votes.

Municipal Loan.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, stating:—

"In my letter proposing to raise a loan of Rs. 21 lakhs (Rs. 8 lakhs for Municipal purposes and 13 lakhs for Improvement Schemes), the Municipal portion of Rs. 8 lakhs was based on the assumption that the budgeted figures of Rs. 5 lakhs for sale proceeds of land taken credit for in Revenue Budget A would be transferred to capital. If out of the 10 lakhs now estimated on this account, Rs. 6 lakhs are taken to revenue and Rs. 4 lakhs to capital, the loan required for Municipal purposes will be Rs. 9 lakhs.

On the other hand, the amount of Rs. 13 lakhs required for Improvement Schemes may be reduced to Rs. 10 lakhs, as it is now estimated that land sales may exceed the budgeted figure of Rs. 6.27 lakhs by Rs. 1.73 lakhs, and further a sum of Rs. 1.13 lakhs out of the provision in the Loan Works Budget B will not be required this year. The loan can thus be reduced by Rs. 2.96 lakhs or say Rs. 3 lakhs in round figures, thus making the portion required for Improvement Schemes Rs. 10 lakhs only.

Sale Proceeds of Land.

"I would therefore request the orders of the Corporation as to whether the sale proceeds of land should be credited wholly to capital as recommended in paragraph 15 of my Budget note, or whether, as now proposed above, the amount to be credited to revenue in any year should be such as to make the total amount so credited equal to the aggregate amount repaid to Government at the end of that year, and the balance credited to capital.

"I would further state that pending the orders of the Corporation the Standing Committee, have, by its resolution dated October 3, recommended that a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs may be raised in the current year. The actual amount required will depend upon the decision of the Corporation in the above matter. The loan for municipal purposes will be Rs. 3 or 9 lakhs according as the whole of the sale proceeds of land are credited to capital or partly to revenue and partly to capital in accordance with the principle enunciated above. The loan for improvement purposes will be Rs. 10 lakhs only as explained above. The total loan to be raised therefore will be Rs. 13 lakhs or Rs. 19 lakhs."

Commissioner Authorised.

The Committee authorised the Municipal Commissioner to approach the Government for a sanction to raise a loan of Rs. 19 lakhs, viz: Rs. 9 lakhs for Municipal sanction and Rs. 10 lakhs for Improvements Section. The loan will be of 30 years' duration to be raised in the open market, bearing 3-1/2 per cent. interest.

REPAYMENT OF DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Government Of Bombay Will Make Good Its Undertaking On Nov. 1.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes.—

Under the terms of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department (Development) Notification No. 373 dated 6th September 1920, the Government of Bombay have undertaken to repay the 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan of 1920 at par on 1st November 1935.

They now accordingly notify that the whole of the 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan of 1920 will be repaid at par on 1st November 1935. Interest will not accrue on the loan from and after 1st November 1935.

Arrangements for repayment of the Loan will be made by the Imperial Bank of India at its head offices at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and its branches under the local head office at Bombay. Any of the above offices will receive scrip one week before the date of maturity

INDIAN INTERESTS ABROAD

Bombay Presidency Association Demands Whole-time Secretary

BOMBAY, October 9.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held last night, the following resolution was passed and a copy of the same was sent to the Government of India in the Department of Educations, Health and Lands.—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association strongly urge on the Government of India the necessity of making a provision for a separate whole-time secretary to the Government of India in charge of "Indians Overseas". There are over 25 lakhs of Indians residing abroad and the separation of Burma will further add to this number. Experience in the past and in the recent times has shown that the present organisation with the Intelligence Service at its disposal is quite inadequate to collect necessary information to develop, study and anticipate problems and deal with them promptly when need arises.

"In view of the appointment of the Committee in connection with the reorganisation of the Secretariat of the Government of India, the Council trust that steps will be taken to strenthen the present organisation dealing with the problems of Indians Ovearseas as well as to ensure their efficient and prompt handling."—A.P.

Alleged Assault On Bailiff And Party

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Enraged at the action of a creditor who had obtained an attachment warrant from the Small Causes Court, a resident of Moghul Gully, Mahim, is alleged to have assaulted the plaintiff, the Court bailiff, and two police constables when armed with the warrant, entered his room on Saturday last.

It appears that to execute an attachment warrant, a court bailiff, one Hiralal Mathuraprasad, the plaintiff, two court peons, and two constables, went to Nariman's Stables situated at Moghul Gully, Mahim, on Saturday. The court bailiff informed Ramlagan Singh, one of the defendants in the suit, that the Small Causes Court had issued an attachment warrant and asked him whether he would pay the amount.

Enraged at this, Ramlagan Singh is alleged to have assaulted the plaintiff and thrown him down on the ground. When the bailiff intervened, it is stated, he was pushed aside.

Two of the alleged assailant's companions soon came on the scene and all the three are stated to have assaulted the two constables. They were later arrested by the Mahim police.

The three suspects were remanded on bail for a fortnight at the Dadar Court to-day.

Jolly Volley Ball Club

The Jolly Volley Ball Club was formally inaugurated on Monday last, being the Dasserah Day. This Club was started by three young boys of the age of 15 years, viz: N.G. Rege, A.K. Kothare and Samant. Within three months of its existence it has on its roll 30 members.

The following members were elected to constitute the Managing Committee:—

Mr. V.S. Diwadkar: Chairman.
Messrs. R.S. Bhandare and R. Diwekar: Joint Secretaries.
Mr. M. B. Warerkar: Treasurer.
Mr. M. J. Bhende: Member.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Takliwa' will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 12 noon on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. 'Sumatra Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 3 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

It is hereby notified that restrictions on booking of insured articles for Behariganj, Gokulnagar and Murliganj have since been withdrawn.

(Continued from col. 7).

mages for breach of the covenant.

Their Lordships held that the plaintiffs could not maintain the suit against Sir Pheroze, as they could not claim the personal right against the lessee which the original lessor (Sir Mohommed Yusuf) possessed, and which was extinguished when Sir Mohommed transferred the property to the trustees under a deed of wakf.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Dictatorship's Doom

While many Indians are taking a serious view of the war situation and believe that Britain will be involved in the conflict which may very soon develop into a European War, the Englishmen in Bombay do not expect Britain being forced to take part in it. "In my opinion it is local affair and will end as a local affair," was the view of a prominent British resident in Bombay. As to the reason why Italy began this war, the opinions of several Englishmen in the city were the same. One of them had returned to India recently after a long stay in England and France. He stated that the move to go to War against Abyssinia, was not of Sgr. Mussolini's. His hands were forced. It would have meant either his going to war or his no more being the Dictator of Italy. The reason seems to be that while encouraging the increase in population, Sgr. Mussolini did not foresee the difficulty of an overpopulated Italy confronting him with either expansion of Italian possessions or his abdication. It appears that some of his close lieutenants told the Duce that if he did not attempt to gain more land for Italy and thus find employment for the increasing unemployed, there would be revolution in Italy. Hence he took the safest course, at least as far as he was concerned, of sending the "malcontents" to Eritrea or Italian Somaliland. But Sgr. Mussolini's days as a Dictator are numbered is the opinion in Europe.

Why This Delay?

As for the delay in the League's decision, it is stated that it was due to France. France is in a peculiar position. France cannot afford to be involved in a war in its present condition. She would have thanked everyone concerned, if she had been allowed to remain neutral. The Englishman, who lived in France recently for a month, felt sure that if France agreed with the decision of the majority of the members of the League, it was because Britain had stated that she would get out of the League, if nothing definite was decided by the League of Nations. Once Britain left the League, it would mean the end of France as a free country, in view of the menace from Germany. It was but natural that the other members of the League whole-heartedly supported Britain's move, as all of them were small nations and there was no knowing when their turn of being swallowed up by a bigger nation would come. That, it is stated, is the reason why such a long time was "wasted" in the exchange of Notes between England and France, one assuring the other about the other's support in the event of either of them being attacked.

Appeal In Yusuf Building Rent Suit

ONE LAKH CLAIM AGAINST SIR PHIROZE SETHNA DISMISSED

An interesting point about the liability of a lessee for rent of a property which has been transferred to a person other than the original lessor was decided by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court in dismissing the appeal of Abdul Rehman Mohammed Yusuf and others against Sir Pheroze Sethna.

The suit was in respect of arrears of rent for the Yusuf Building from September 1933 amounting to Rs. 1,00,002. The property originally belonged to Sir Mohommed Yusuf (Sixth plaintiff) who leased it to Sir Pheroze Sethna, the first defendant, for a term of fifty years at the rent of Rs. 1,665 per month under an indenture of lease dated January 22, 1922. In March 1924, Sir Pheroze, with the consent of Sir Mohommed, assigned the lease to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who entered into possession and paid the rent to Sir Mohommed till August 1933.

TRUST LEED.

It transpired that in April 1929, Sir Mohommed Yusuf, the original lessor, assigned the property to himself and others as the trustees under a deed of wakf (trust). The rent from September 1933 having fallen in arrears, the trustees filed this suit against Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Habib Currimbhoy and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. The defendants 3 and 4 were sought to be made liable on the ground that they were partners of Sir Fuzulbhoy in the assignment of the lease.

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, who originally tried the suit, dismissed the claim as against Sir Pheroze, Mr. Habib Currimbhoy and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. His Lordship, however, passed a decree for the full amount against Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who did not appear to contest the suit.

The plaintiffs then filed this appeal only against Sir Pheroze Sethna to make him liable on the ground that there was an express covenant by him to pay the rent, under the indenture of lease dated 22 January, 1922.

JUDGMENT.

Giving judgment on appeal, their Lordships observed that the matter was of very great importance to the parties for several reasons, among them being Sir Fazulbhoy's inability to meet his liability under the decree.

Dealing with Sir Phiroze Sethna's liability, their lordships discussed the provisions of section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act which dealt with the rights and obligations as between a lessor and a lessee.

SHETHNA'S LIABILITY.

Their lordships observed that the 1st defendant never got the 2nd defendant to enter into any personal covenant with the lessor and, therefore, there never was, in law, any substitution of the 2nd defendant for the 1st defendant as the lessee under the lease.

NO RELEASE.

Their lordships disagreed with the lower court's view that there was a release, express or implied, of the 1st defendant from his obligations under the covenants in the lease.

After dismissing the provisions of section 109 of Transfer of Property Act, their lordships thought that under the covenant running with the property, all that the transferee got from the lessor was the benefit of the covenants, and not a purely personal right against the lessee after he had assigned his interest in the lease.

It was obvious, observed Their Lordships, that where the lessee had parted with all interest in the property, the only right which the lessor could have against him was the right of claiming da-

(Continued in Col. 5).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bhaì House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1935

RIGHTS OF STATES PEOPLE

Sir Mirza Ismail, the talented Dewan of Mysore, has so often sung the praise of the new constitution that his latest eulogies on it will not surprise anyone. They are, however, of interest as indicative of the readiness of Mysore to join the Federation at the earliest possible date. In fact he welcomed the members of the Representative Assembly as "representatives of a potential unit in the great new body of Federal India." Mysore's readiness to join the Federation may be contrasted with the reticence of many other States and of the negotiations that Hyderabad is still carrying on to settle its special terms for federating. Even in respect of the subjects in which Hyderabad is prepared to federate it wants some special privileges. But the striking feature of the negotiations carried on by Hyderabad and presumably by most other States is that the anxiety is always to safeguard the privileges of the absolute Rulers. Neither the Rulers nor the British Government have a word to say about the rights of the States people. "As the constitution that has just been conferred on India grows and expands," says Sir Mirza, "I feel sure that we shall all of us find reason to be increasingly content with it, as a great majority of the subjects of the other Commonwealths have found reason to be content with their constitutions." The Rulers may have good reason to be increasingly content with the new Constitution, but we are sure that, as things are, the States people will never be content with it.

The Most Essential Need

Sir Mirza recognises the need for preparing for Federation, and he recommends three things for the task, a careful study of the new Constitution, rural reconstruction and economic planning. But may not a bit of political or constitutional reconstruction in Mysore be added as a fourth essential? Why should the people be content with the academic study of the Indian constitution as also those of the Federations of Canada, Australia and South Africa that Sir Mirza has also recommended? The most casual study of all these constitutions will bring home to the States people the striking fact that, while in the Dominions the Governments in the constituent States of the Federations are responsible to the people, the States people in India will have hardly any constitutional rights of their own. In these circumstances the most essential part of the preparation for Federation is some political reconstruction in every State that proposes to join the Federation.

Duty Of Rulers

The nature of the requisite political reconstruction cannot be unknown to Sir Mirza Ismail. Specifying some of the tasks before the people of Mysore, he said: "We have to educate the public to a more vivid sense of their rights and duties." That is profoundly true. But the people of Mysore have far more duties than rights and it is no solace to them to be told that the people in most other States are worse off. Let the rights be extended and then it will be so much easier to impress upon the people a sense of their duties as well as their rights. This is a duty that the Maharaja of Mysore owes to India as well as to his own people. In the eloquent concluding portion of his speech to the Representative Assembly Sir Mirza said: "Let me add, our aspirations should be not merely towards a happy Mysore but towards a happy India. For let us not forget that India, with whose destinies Mysore's destinies are so intimately and indissolubly linked, is also our own land, and requires of us our loyal and devoted service." If the future Federation, whenever it comes, is to be a true democratic one and worthy of the country, one of its first essentials is that every unit in it must itself be governed on democratic lines. And it is much to be hoped that in commending to the States people their duties the Rulers will not forget their own constitutional duty to their subjects and their common motherland.

An Appeal To Bombay Congressmen

The situation, that has arisen as a result of the decision to hold the Special Conference of Congressmen in Bombay and the resolution passed by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee last evening, cannot but be deplored by all those who have the prestige and interests of the Congress at heart. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at a recent meeting rejected a proposal to convene a Provincial Conference. The decision was unfortunate, but once a decision was taken, the duty of all true Congressmen was to abide by it. The organisers of the Special Conference contend that they are not holding a Provincial Conference and have no desire to defy the decision of the B. P. C. C. If that is so, and we believe it is so, and if the main purpose of the Conference is to declare opposition to an imperialist war and to acceptance of office by Congressmen, we see no reason why they should not confine the membership of the Conference only to such Congressmen as agree with this purpose. By keeping it open to all Congressmen, they seek to give to the Conference a representative character which can only belong to a Conference convened by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. By doing so they will be responsible for something that, as the Council of the B. P. C. C. says, "would be prejudicial to the discipline and solidarity among Congressmen in the City". We appeal to the organizers of the Conference to act upon our suggestion in the interest of Congress solidarity. The Council of the B. P. C. C. is right when it explains the constitutional position and it has done well in reiterating the fact that it is not opposed to any honest expression of opinion. If the Council had contented itself with stating the constitutional position and informing the public that the Conference was not being held with the consent and authority of the B. P. C. C., it would have amply served the cause of the Congress. But by asking the Congressmen in Bombay to boycott the Conference it has worsened the situation instead of improving it. For, its action will certainly not promote that solidarity among Congressmen which it must be its constant endeavour to foster. Discipline is the breath of a live and efficient organisation. But a spirit of toleration towards the mistakes of comrades is even more essential for the harmonious and successful working of such an organisation. It was this spirit of toleration and give and take among its workers which won for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the proud distinction of being an exemplar to Congress organisations all over the country. It is regrettable that that distinction is being sacrificed on the altar of party considerations. We appeal to Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., as well as its members to take immediate steps to arrest this process.

Anglo-French Divergence

The following words from the speech of the British Primate will bear reproduction: "We see a great European Power treating solemn obligations with cynical contempt and launching a fierce attack upon a fellow-member of the League . . . is it possible to think without resentment and a sickening heart of a proud ancient people defending their own land with scanty military resources, scarcely any hospitals, surgeons and nurses, being mowed down by vast pitiless war machines equipped with all the powers which science invented for the destruction of human life." This scathing denunciation of Italy is a refreshing improvement on an earlier pronouncement on the same subject by the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Grace's progressive passion for justice—which is worthy of application in the conduct British imperial affairs also—and sympathy for Abyssinia reflect the gradual hardening of the attitude of the British Government. For this reason it loses some of its intrinsic value. But for that very reason it is also invested with added significance. The report says that the speech is to be regarded as a sequel to the Primate's interview with Sir Samuel Hoare for an hour on the previous day. It means, therefore, that what the Archbishop said represented the views of the British Government. And those views point to a more determined attitude in opposition to Italy.

This is confirmed by Geneva telegrams, which also suggest a divergence between the British and French views as regards the nature and application of sanctions. France, as we know, has been openly luke-warm in the matter of putting pressure on Italy. While proclaiming allegiance to the Covenant, she has been consistently trying to bring about a compromise favourable to Italy at the expense definitely of Abyssinia and at least indirectly of the League Covenant itself. The reason why France would rather not incur the bitter hostility of Italy, is well-known. It explains the Geneva report that "the French argue that the sanctions must be progressive within the limits of the economic sanctions but the British want the sanctions to be progressive from purely economic to more drastic measures and that the economic sanctions should be applied as a whole immediately not progressively". France clearly wants to put nominal pressure on Italy and thereby satisfy, as it were, the honour of the Covenant! She hopes that the need for compelling measures would not arise. This is because the French idea seems to be—it has been persistently reported and finds confirmation in recent telegrams from Paris—that after Italy has won a number of notable victories she should be persuaded by France to agree to terms of a peaceful settlement more as a victor than as an aggressor and a moral outlaw from the comity of nations. If this reading of the French position is correct then France is contemplating a gross betrayal not only of a fellow-member of the League of Nations but also of its Covenant.

ITALO - ABYSSINIAN PROBLEM

Its Three-fold Aspect

(By Prof. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.)

II.

The Italo-Abyssinian problem has a three-fold aspect, namely, a national, imperial and international one. With Abyssinia it is a national problem. She wants to preserve her independence, peace and honour, and being a member of the League she expects that they will be guarded by that body in accordance with her pacific ideals and sanctions. Abyssinia is a backward country and not a well-knit, integrated and unitary nation. But her backwardness does not prove that coloured races are inherently incapable of making progress from primitive conditions or medieval methods to modern life. Is the modern world-wide society, which is economically interrelated and politically envisaged, to have no equal place or status for coloured races? Is the white man's burden of responsibility going to mean always the blackman's burden of slavery? Is he going to remain or to become a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for all times? And are independent countries like Abyssinia to look passively when their lives and destinies are at stake in the gamble and aggression of imperialistic white peoples? Are the League of Nations and the world to allow these European methods of daylight blackmails of the 18th and 19th centuries to take place again? Where is the humanitarian idealism of the post-war modern world gone?

Italy's Selfish and Aggressive Policy

With Italy it is a question of imperialism. She is political ambitious and restless, economically handicapped and not self-sufficient and has a growing population which requires independent and rich colonies to settle and to exploit. She wants raw materials and expanding markets. She is also a country of thwarted ambi-

(Continued on page 10, col. 3.)

COLOUR COMPLEX

Indian Doctors In London Are Popular With Working Class

By DHARAM YASH DEO.

With regard to Indian doctors in Britain we have already given the history of how they came to be settled successfully in Britain. As their economic competition becomes real, racial and colour prejudices are beginning to express themselves. With the general depression the medical profession is also suffering. Some 50,000 doctors are registered in Great Britain which, in a population of 45 millions, means one doctor for every 900 persons. But a considerable number of those doctors are in Government and military service and many who begin by registering here go abroad to the colonies. These colonial positions are, of course not so easy to obtain now as they were once and competition at home is increasing. With the working-class people put on lower wages, and the middle class also suffering from financial stress, people generally have not got abundant money from which they can pay their doctors, and the income of medical profession from the general practice is going down. This becomes the real motive for raising the colour issue against Indian doctors.

A Growing Prejudice

The ordinary people themselves do not readily submit to such colour prejudices though now and again broad hints are given to them that alien doctors are not desirable in English family circles. Hospital positions are tactfully refused to Indian doctors under one pretext or another, because it is from such house positions in hospitals that a man gets settled in his practice later on. In Great Britain new doctors get settled in their work by purchasing the established business of a retired doctor and the money required for such purpose is advanced by insurance companies, etc. The financiers now give polite hints that these helps are meant for citizens of British birth only and not for persons of Asiatic origin. Even when British doctors purchase a practice, the financier often introduces a condition that it shall not be sold to any person of non-European origin. Frequently one sees an advertisement where some position or partnership is offered in which condition is inserted that men of British birth alone need apply, or sometimes amongst the questions set, you are asked to state the country of your birth and your religion which is an indirect method of reserving places not only for men of the British race but even for the members of the Church of England only. All these racial and religious prejudices are the outward expression of inward economic pressure.

Indian Doctors' Union

The Indian doctors in Great Britain have now formed an Indian Medical Union but it is a pity that not all Indian doctors are supporting it as they should and in the absence of such healthy support this Indian Medical Union is not doing any very useful work and is mostly engaged in activities of holding tea or dinner parties. This Medical Union not only requires to be supported by Indian doctors in Britain but our Indian Medical Association ought to keep a watchful eye over it and to extend to it a helpful and friendly hand. The Indian members of the Medical Union in London, who are quite popular, can become more so by giving up their present inactive policy and ought to prove themselves useful as citizens by taking part in various outside activities.

Neglecting Their Duty

In the first place successful Indian medical practitioners should assist the Indian students in Great Britain, but above all things they ought to do their duty towards hundreds of those poor seamen and ex-seamen, hawkers and others who live in the east-end of London and who get unjust treatment in the matter of their service contract or in the matter of receiving unemployment benefit etc. The Indian merchants who are organised as the Indian Chamber of Commerce and those Indian doctors who are well-organised and very well-off are grossly neglecting their duty to their unfortunate brothers. When time after time they are urged to do something definite on behalf of their unfortunate and unprotected people, some members of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Medical Union find evasive excuses under pretence of observing political neutrality. If in America or India or any other country there were a few hundreds of British working class population suffering an injustice about one-tenth in nature of what the Indians are suffering here and if there was a British Chamber of Commerce or a Doctors' union they would never fail to take prompt and effective action. These poor suffering In-

(Continued on page 11, col. 4.)

Frankly Speaking

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

German opinion is quite right that the French reply to the British Note in connection with the possibility of Italian Naval aggression in the Mediterranean, is an attempt to exploit the international political tension for France's own political purpose. And the charge that the reply is intended "to entangle Britain in the network of France's policy of collective alliances" is not altogether untenable either. But the published summary of the reply does not justify the assertion that France demands the authority to mobilise on the German frontier or that therefore, it is "not compatible with the Covenant of the League and is an attempt to paralyse the Locarno Treaty". France, it is true, is dead set, so to speak, against revision of Treaties. But if she is nervous, as she certainly is, of violation of Treaties in a manner opposed to agreed principles it is because Germany and Britain have given her cause for nervousness. This, however, does not as we have already pointed out, excuse the present French attitude which is both unmoral and unwise.

LANSBURY'S RESIGNATION

So George Lansbury has relinquished the leadership of the British Labour Party. The resignation does honour to him and his fidelity to principles. He is, of course, grievously wrong in the attitude he has taken as regards the Italo-Abyssinian conflict and the duty of Britain, or, for that matter, all members of the League of Nations. But it speaks highly of his steadfast unshakable fidelity to his pacifism that he risked being misunderstood rather than agree to action that may involve war. For George Lansbury it is a merciful release from a position in which he had constantly to compromise, in his own honest and well meaning way, with the Socialism to which he owes life-long allegiance But the resignation is a loss to the British Labour Party which will now be dominated more decisively than ever by the Imperialist "Socialists" of Britain.

A CONSTITUTIONAL IMPROPRIETY.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, which is predominantly a Liberal body, rightly regards it as "a constitutional impropriety" that the present Legislative Council should be asked by Government to pass a repressive Bill like the Special Powers Bill "with such drastic provisions intended to be in operation beyond the life-time of the present Council and calculated to fetter the hands of the future ministry in the very initial stages of the working of the new provincial scheme." Government, however, profess that they are strengthening the hands of the future Cabinet, by putting the bill on the Statute Book even now. The future Cabinet might well have been left to judge for itself which measures really strengthened its hands. Why not say frankly that the present Bill is being hustled now to make it hard for the future Cabinet to repeal it? As for the B. P. Association's suggestion to make the Bill innocuous, it is a futile hope. Moreover, as the very principle of the Bill is objectionable the best course for all self-respecting members of the Council is to reject it altogether.

A NEGLECTED DUTY.

In the course of the debate in the Municipal Corporation on the question of re-appointing Mr. Norman Coombs as Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade there was much unnecessary talk about the supreme importance of efficiency and the risks of hasty Indianisation. The insinuation is objectionable that efficiency must necessarily suffer in consequence of Indianisation; moreover, it is a one-sided efficiency that has failed all these years to train an Indian for the Chief Officer's place. It is part of the duty of the Chief Officer to enable selected assistants to take his place when necessary. The European Officers do not seem to have given enough attention to this duty. If in the next few years one or two Indians are not trained for the highest post in the Department, it will itself be a censure on the Chief Officer and the Municipal Commissioner.

BELATED BUT DESERVED RECOGNITION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has done well to name the Bhendy Bazaar Road as far as J. J. Hospital as Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road and one of the roads on the Back Bay Reclamation land as Sir Dinshaw Wacha Road. The practice of naming roads after popular leaders helps the people to take more interest in civic affairs. Moreover, it is the duty of the Corporation to recognise the civic services of leaders by naming public roads after them or some similar way. From this point of view the honour done to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Dinshaw Wacha is much belated. But it is better late than never.

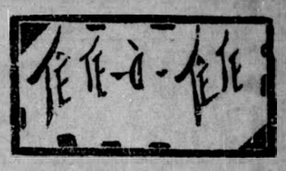
PRESS VIEWS

He Alone Can Lead

We take this opportunity to join with the chorus of felicitations offered to this great son of India, who has fought the battles of the Indian cause with an ardour not less sublime, than that of the greatest of the conquerors of the world. We would at the same time express our fervent desire that Mahatma Gandhi should no more be a recluse as he has been for sometime past. We would like to see him once more as the leader of the masses and the soldier of his country's freedom. With all respect to him, we express our regret that he should keep himself away from the strife of battle at a time such as this, when his country needs him so badly. It is plain and unvarnished truth that no one except he can lead the country forward at this hour.—"Deccan Times"

Madras Co-operative Conference

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta who presided over the twentieth Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Madras on 28th September delivered a very interesting and inspiring address on the problems which confronted the co-operators of the province and the methods to solve them. Mr. Ramadas Pantulu, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his welcome address drew a very gloomy picture of the co-operative movement in the province. He said that the Conference was meeting at a time when the movement in the presidency was passing through a more serious crisis than during the previous Conference. The most distressing feature in his opinion was the loss of faith in themselves on the part of non-official co-operators. There was an increasing tendency on their part to depend more and more on official agency—such an attitude was fraught with greater danger to the movement than even the economic depression and would lead to the eventual extinction of all that was good and worth striving for in co-operation, whose essential virtues were freedom of initiative and democratic control and whose cardinal virtues were self-help and self-reliance. The first and foremost reform called for was a mental reconstruction among the official and non-official co-operators and a resurrection of faith in the fundamental doctrines of co-operation. —"Servant of India."



The whole world is impressed by the bold action of Geneva, says an American paper.

Unfortunately there is danger of Geneva itself being frightfully impressed by its boldness.

* * * *

Senator Borah pleads that "The human family must give up war or give up civilisation."

We question the "Or"—cf. His Roman-Imperial Excellency Signor Benito Mussolini.

* * * *

An anonymous Mussolini apologist who pretends to be an "Indianist," too, writes in a European paper: "Rome renovated by Fascism strives, therefore, to carry out her ancient historical mission, the union of the East and the West and to live again up to it."

The striving is being carried out in Abyssinia with bombs, bullets and gases.

* * * *

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT FLOUTED?

—Headline.

But was it in existence at all?

* * * *

The Congress Party, says a message, is contesting the elections of the District Local Boards of West Godaveri, Chittoor, Anantpur....."

We are surprised at the apathy of the District Officers. In spite of a characteristic lead from that famous Law-and-Order district, Guntur, they have not yet banned the Congress Electioneering Campaign on the ground that it would cause annoyance to that mythical and imaginary body the supporters of the Justice Party.

* * * *

"As the Constitution that has just been conferred on India grows and expands," says Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, "I feel sure that we shall all of us find reason to be increasingly content with it....."

In other words he hopes that we shall be progressively reconciled to the imposition. And we had always thought the offspring of familiarity was contempt!

* * * *

Sir Mirza, however, is on better ground when he feels sure—he seems to feel sure of everything—"that in time to come history will accord a place equal to that which it has accorded to the makers of the other constitutions, to the great statesmen who have been responsible for piloting this Bill through to the end....."

Of this we, too, "feel sure"—knowing as we do history and its writers.

* * * *

The change of headdress by members of the Bombay Council when the House is in session has been declared to be against the discipline of the House by the President.

But what about turn-coating?

* * * *

BREEZE IN CORPORATION OVER SCHOOLS COMMITTEE AFFAIRS.

—Headline.

It cleared the stuffy atmosphere for the Taunton-Sabavalla smoke and fire effervescence in support of Fire Brigade Chief Coombs.

* * * *

Urging five years' extension for Fire Brigade Chief Coombs, Corporation Commissioner Taunton said: "Rightly or wrongly, no steps had been taken so far to train an Indian officer."

"Rightly" is right Commissioner, eh?

* * * *

A resolution passed at the annual session of the All-India Women's Conference, Madras Constituency——

"While regretting that the new powers given to women by the India Act are not adequate, yet this conference exhorts all women to make the fullest use of such power as they have obtained."

How feminine-like.

But who ever imagined women enjoy powers only by virtue—or vice—of the India Act?

* * * *

By the second resolution women demand that they should be given chances of association in the administration of every province as well as in the Central Government, especially in the Departments of Education, Health and Labour.

We protest. Women as heads of the Department of Education and Health, yes. But to put man's eternal slave-driver in charge of Labour—why, it comes under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act!

* * * *

"What great people are scattered over all the earth?" asked the school teacher.

"Please, sir, pedestrians," replied the smart boy of the class.

Hitch In Application Of Article XVI Of Covenant

Duce Yet Prepared To Negotiate?

Will Discuss With Britain And France On Basis Of 1906 Treaty

JURISTS DIVIDED OVER APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS

(Through Reuter'e Agency)

GENEVA, Oct. 8.

Quibbles regarding the application of sanctions are already arising.

Certain jurists maintain that the automatic application of Article Sixteen was abolished by the Assembly resolution of 1921. Thus it will require the unanimous vote of the Assembly to make the sanctions obligatory on the member states.

It is expected that the Co-ordinating Committee will consist of certain members of the Council, representatives of the neighbouring states of Italy, and two or three other states in the order of importance of their trade with Italy.

ARBITRARY FORECAST

A Rome message states that although Italy is prepared to leave the League if sanctions are voted against her Signor Mussolini is still prepared to discuss the Ethiopian question by direct negotiation with Britain and France on the basis of the 1906 treaty, according to Signor Gayda writing in "Il Giornale d'Italia."

Signor Gayda says the arbitrary forecast that Italy would confine her action to a diplomatic sphere after the capture of Adowa did not take into consideration the elementary reason for the Italian action which was not merely a question of prestige and national pride, but to end the continual unprovoked Ethiopian aggression.

The capture of Adowa and other strategic points was purely of local importance. Italian military actions will continue on all fronts according to their objectives, and the necessity imposed by the Abyssinian menace.

HOW GERMANY VIEWS FRENCH REPLY

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

French reply to the British note has surprised political circles, which opine that the reply is an attempt to exploit the international political tensions for France's own political purposes, and entangle Britain in the network of France's policy of collective alliances.

"Der Boersen Zeitung," in an inspired article, says in practice France demands that she should be authorised to mobilise on the German frontier without conceding Germany any right in interpret this as a threat and provocation.

The French demand is not compatible with the Covenant of the League, and is an attempt to paralyse the Locarno Treaty—Reuter's Extra Special.

PRECAUTION AGAINST AIR RAIDS

(Special Cable).

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 8.

As a precautionary measure against air raids the capital henceforth will remain in complete darkness from dusk till dawn. Street lamps must not be lit and motor cars are forbidden to carry headlamps. Light in houses must be blanketed and windows closely shut.

WILL OLIVE BRANCH APPEAR?

(Special Cable).

PARIS, Oct. 8.

By attacking Axum General De Bono has disappointed French hopes. Signor Mussolini was said to be willing to negotiate after capturing Adowa, but moderate opinion is now hoping that the olive branch will appear after the fall of Axum.

VERY BULLISH FACTOR

Dutch Government Out To Master Difficult Situation

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 8.

"There is further evidence of the Netherlands government's determination completely to master a very difficult situation." Thus the Mincing Lane brokers described the news of the Department of Economic Affairs authorised the purchase of coupons amounting to 20,000 tons.

An endeavour to placate the natives for many hardships endured for the cause of restriction, at the same time removing that a large tonnage from the market, is regarded as a very bullish factor in rubber circles, and caused an advance of 3/6th in the prices with the result that there is an influx outside buying and covering orders.

Moreover, the announcement regarding the purchase of coupons is almost overshadowed by the Amsterdam reports regarding the possibility of readjustment in the standard quotas between Malaya and Dutch—Indies which is frankly considered to be very unlikely and completely unacceptable to the Malayan growers.

Nevertheless, the necessity of the feasibility of increase in the Dutch-Indies' quota is generally admitted and considered possible in the near future.

GRANDSON FOR KING GEORGE

Happy Event Causes Great Joy In Royal Family

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Duchess of Kent gave birth to a son.

Mother & Child Both Doing Well.

Doctors were summoned to the Duchess of Kent's London home in Belgrave Square late last evening and a son was born to the Duchess at 2-15 a.m. It is understood

DUCHESS OF KENT.

that the mother and child are both doing well.

The news of the birth of the new prince who ranks seventh in the succession to the throne was immediately telephoned to Sandringham where their Majesties are in residence. Other members of the Royal Family were also informed.

The Home Secretary, Sir John Simon who in accordance with constitutional procedure has to be present at the birth of a royal baby, arrived at Belgrave Square just after the doctors. Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece were also present.

The Duke of Kent waited up through the small hours with his parents-in-law and was told the good news a few moments after the birth of the baby.

CAPE RETURN FLIGHT RECORD

Hanworth Instructor Takes Off In Monoplane

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Flying Officer Llewellyn instructor, Hanworth Aerodrome, and Mrs. Jill Wyndham, one of his pupils set off at 07-15 hours in a Hendy Heck monoplane to attempt to break the record return flight to Capetown. The route selected lies via Marseilles, Brindisi, Mersa, Matrough Wadihalfa, Malakal, Kisumu, Brokenhill and Bulawayo.

FILLIP TO JAPANESE TRADE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

TOKIO, Oct. 8.

Although well informed circles do not expect Japan to participate in sanctions, it is believed she will ban war supplies to Italy.

It is presumed, however, that the normal non-military commerce with Italy will be maintained.

Japanese export, especially, silk and rayon, are expected to increase worldwide owing to Italy's pre-occupation with Abyssinia.

MAHATMA TO VISIT DELHI

Will Stay At Harijan Colony In December

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9.

It is understood that Gandhiji will visit Delhi in December next, and stay for about a month in the local Harijan Colony in Kingsway. —United Press.

INQUEST ON LEES-MODY PACT TO BEGIN

(Continued from page 1.)

following the Pact are eloquent of the Lancashire tactics to hold India under textile bondage.

PROTECTION IN DANGER.

The Lees Deputation arrived in India at the time of the Japanese Delegation and pulled the strings in the Indo-Japanese negotiations to their own advantage. After the Sawada Agreement, came the Lees Mody Pact. While in the case of Japan, quota of exports by Japan were fixed conditional to fixed quota of raw cotton imports by Japan; Lancashire walked off with preference cheaply, without the concomitant obligations to take in any settled quota of raw cotton. In fact, the Lees-Mody Pact formed, as it were, an annexure of protection to Indian industry.

Now the Lancashire interests aim at demolishing the little wall of protection.

"Protection is dead; Long live British preference!" may be a fitting epitaph on the Lees-Mody Pact.

GERMAN SUCCESS IN MEMEL ELECTIONS

KAUNAS, Oct. 8.

An approximate estimate of the result of the Memel elections gives the German list between a million and half million. One total of 1,912,000 were cast. Each voter voted for twenty-nine deputies. The German parties appear to have obtained 24 seats.—Reuter's Extra Special.

HUGE MAJORITY FOR GERMANY

Memel Election Results

KAUNAS, Oct. 9.

It is officially announced that as a result of the Memel elections the German party obtained 24 seats and Lithuanians five.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AND ETHIOPIAN BUYERS' ORDERS TO BE ACCEPTED?

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

That the orders placed here by Italian and Ethiopian buyers would be accepted, despite President Roosevelt's neutrality proclamation and warning, declared exporters at a gathering of export managers' club, when questioned regarding their attitude towards President Roosevelt's proclamation, but orders would be handled on the cash basis only, while buyers would be asked to arrange shipment.

On the contrary banks are taking every precaution to comply with the embargo, and some have already given notice of cancellation of credits.

American trade with Italy is already far below the normal, owing to Italy's restriction on imports.—Reuter.

Dassera procession of decorated horses at Matheran on Monday was led by the Mayor of the Hill Station. The syces of the horses were later enterta ined to dinner by the Mayor.

B. P. C. C. Council's Decision Deplored

CALL TO CONGRESSMEN

The decision of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee figured prominently in the speeches delivered at the public meeting held on Wednesday night at Matunga. The meeting was organised by the Reception Committee of the Bombay Conference of Congressmen and was largely attended. Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas presided.

ABUSE OF POWER

Mr. Meherally explained the circumstances under which the proposed Conference came to be organised. He deplored the hostility of some Congress officials to the move to have a full and frank discussion of the two questions that were agitating the mind of the country at the present time, namely, how effectively to reject the New Constitution and opposition to any imperialist war in which Britain might be involved. The use of the position of majority by a section of Congressmen in the B. P. C. C. to muzzle such a free and full discussion of these questions amounted to a flagrant abuse of power. Freedom of speech was an inalienable democratic right of the citizen. To suppress such a right was to denounce democracy itself. But the Congress was a democratic movement. It was unjust and unreasonable to stifle expression of opinion. None of those working for the Conference ever defied the Congress or its decisions. They were as good and loyal Congressmen as any other. It was, however, a fact that when vested interests were confronted with a radical movement the latter was always sought to be put down.

He cited the instances of Lokamanya Tilak, Mrs. Besant and Mahatma Gandhi and showed how the organisation that at first denounced them accepted them as its leaders. He then explained the Socialist point of view on the two questions that would be discussed in the Conference.

NO DEFIANCE OF CONGRESS

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami expressed indignation at the attitude of a section of official Congressmen who had the control of the B. P. C. C. If the Congress had taught them anything, it was to fight unjust laws and repressive measures. If asserting the elementary right of free speech amounted to defiance of Congress authority as described by the local officials, he would ask every Congressmen to emulate his example.

GOOD COMPANY.

Wherever actual defiance of the Congress resolutions had been committed these advocates of "discipline and solidarity" were amazingly silent. He cited the instance of the formation of Congress Nationalist Party by Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney. The Parliamentary Board would not even put up candidates against them, for the Assembly. In such a flagrant defiance of the Congress, there was no talk of breach of discipline. Condemning the organisers of the Conference who were acting within the Congress resolution of the rejection of the New Constitution, was a condemnation of those who sought to condemn.

"HIDEOUS REALITIES."

The war menace was already there with the sharpening of the Italo-Abyssinian Conflict. Those who thought that nothing had happened between the Bombay Congress Session and the Jubbulpore meeting of the A.I.C.C. to warrant a discussion of the question, were to-day confronted with hideous realities. The Vital interests of the country were bound up with its attitude towards an imperialist war in which Britain might be involved. He asked the audience how any reasonable and intelligent person could describe an attempt at a full and frank discussion of these questions as defiance of Congress authority. He hoped that a large number of Congressmen would participate in the Conference in spite of and, if need be, in defiance of the Congress House Ordinance.

HOSTILE ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar also addressed the meeting. He explained the grounds for the proposed Conference. It was not meant to expound any one particular view. It was open to all Congressmen, whatever opinion they held, who felt that there should be a frank discussion of such momentous questions. It was their right and not even the B.P.C.C. could interfere with that right of individual Congressmen. Because of the one-sided and misleading propaganda in regard to the acceptance of offices under the New Constitution, the situation was considerably confused. The Bombay Conference was only an attempt to clarify the position. No reasonable objection could be raised against such a move. The B.P.C.C. Council resolution was all the more deplorable. He had no doubt that in spite of this hostile official attitude, Congressmen in the City would assert their right of expressing their opinion at the Conference.

Mr. K. K. Menon then addressed the meeting. He told the audience why the constitution should be wrecked and how in the utilization of the crisis caused by an imperialist war to national advantage depended the success of their struggle for Swaraj.

After Mr. Purushottam's concluding speech, the meeting terminated.

ACCORD SUPPORT TO NEUTRALITY POLICY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

"When the Nations of the world are faced with the actualities of war in Africa, it is the duty of all to accord whole-hearted support to President Roosevelt's neutrality policy, in order that the American people may continue to enjoy the blessings of peace." Thus declared Mr. Hull, Secretary of State, in an address to the Federation of Businessmen and Professional Women's Club.—Reuter.

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EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE— *'WHITE FACE'*

YOU CAN'T TAKE ME WITH YOU!—YOU'LL NEVER GET OUT OF ENGLAND!
NO ONE HAS GOTTEN ME YET!—
AND NO ONE WILL!—BATEMAN TRIED—AND I KILLED HIM WITH THE DAGGER HE STOLE FROM LANDOR!—
LORNA WESTON KNEW WHO I WAS, SO I KIDNAPED HER!—RIGHT FROM A GUARDED HOSPITAL ROOM
COME!—IT IS TIME FOR US TO GO!
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9-18
LYMAN ANDERSON

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL'S APPEAL TO LOYAL CONGRESSMEN

Boycott Bombay Conference Sessions

The Council of the B.P.C.C., which, at a special meeting on Wednesday evening at the Congress House passed a resolution with regard to the Special Conference of Congressmen, by which it decided to call upon loyal Congressmen not to co-operate in any way with the Conference.

The Council in its resolution declared that any resolutions passed by the Conference would not only be not binding on Congressmen, but would not represent the Congress opinion in the City.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL RESOLUTION.

"This Council regrets that in spite of the resolution of the B.P.C.C. not to hold a political conference in Bombay and further in spite of the resolution of its Council dated 19-9-35, certain Congressmen should have persisted in holding what they style "A Special Conference of Congressmen." This Council is of opinion that such a Conference, which is called in defiance of the B.P.C.C. and its Council's resolutions, is tantamount to a deliberate attempt to flout the authority of the Congress organisations. This Council has no doubt that such a Conference would be prejudicial to the discipline and solidarity among Congressmen in the city. This Council, therefore, calls upon loyal Congressmen and other citizens who always respected the discipline of the Congress not to co-operate in any manner with the said Conference.

"This Council asserts that it is the constitutional right of Congress organisations alone to hold Conferences of Congressmen. The Congress is not and can never be prepared either to give away this right or to delegate it to any person or group of persons. The Council makes it emphatically clear that it is not opposed to any honest expression of opinion, but such an expression ought not to take the form of regular defiance of Congress discipline.

"This Council further declares that any resolutions passed by this conference are not only not binding on Congressmen but do not represent the Congress opinion in the City."

In issuing the above resolution to the Press, the General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—

"In pursuance of this resolution we have to appeal to all Congressmen and other citizens, who are always loyal to the Congress not to have anything to do with the said conference, thereby maintaining the prestige and the discipline of the Congress organisation. As is made clear in the resolution, we are not opposed to any expression of opinion on the part of any person or group of persons. In fact the Council had gone to the extent of suggesting to the conveners of this Conference that, if they styled their conference as 'An Anti-War and Anti-Ministry Conference,' it would well serve their purpose, and it would not be deemed as a breach of discipline. But to call a conference of this description, a "Conference of Congressmen" is both misleading and provocative.

"There is no truth in the reports that are being circulated that we had approached the President of the Indian National Congress for any disciplinary action. Under the disciplinary rules framed by the Working Committee, the Council of the B.P.C.C. is fully empowered to take any disciplinary action against defaulting Congressmen if at any time it chose to do so. Although we do not contemplate any disciplinary action, we cannot allow the public to be misled by false representation."

CONFERENCE TO GO ON.

But the organisers, it is understood, have decided to hold the Conference on October 13 at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, having elected Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, Secretary of the All-India Congress-Socialist Party, to preside over its deliberations.

It was originally intended that Mr. Kidwai would be called on to preside over the Conference, but as the time when the Conference was proposed to be convened did not suit him, Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan was elected.

Except for this alteration, it is learnt, the organisers have not changed the original programme with regard to its material details.

LABOUR & YOUTH SYMPATHY.

Several leaders of the working-class and youth organisations in the City have addressed, in the mean time, a letter to the Reception Committee of the Conference, expressing their entire sympathy with the objects of the Conference and wishing it all success, but they expressed surprise that the Conference had been restricted only to Congressmen.

BROAD HINT.

It is understood that a broad hint was given at the Council's meeting by a member of the B.P.C.C. that the Bombay Congress Socialists might bring forward another resolution in the B.P.C.C. favouring to hold a political Conference in Bombay.

Fourth Anniversary Of Vidya Bhawan

(From A Correspondent)

UDAIPUR, Oct. 8.

The Vidya Bhawan of Udaipur celebrated is fourth anniversary on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th inst Principal Seshadri presiding. The programme included school orchestra, music and physical demonstrations Mr. Seshadri in his speech dealt at great length over educational reforms in Western countries and congratulated Vidya Bhawan for doing pioneer work in the educational field. He regretted that such an institution should be in debts and suffer on account of funds.

On the second day an all-Rajputana and Central India high school debate was organised the trophy going to the Bewar Sanatana Dharma Intermediate College. A parents' social was held in the afternoon on the 3rd day and in the evening an open air drama 'Varmala' was staged under natural and realistic surroundings. The function ended with a dinner and meeting of old boys.

ACCIDENT IN MYSORE RACE

MYSORE, Oct 9.

RACE ACCIDENT

In tht Dasara point to point race an accident occurred yesterday near the Chamundi Hill where His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore's 'Magic" (with K. Robinson up) contesting the Hunt Cup Race feill and broke its neck. The rider sustained a severe concussion and he was removed to the hospital where he is progressing favourably.—A. P

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ITALIO-ABYSSINIAN PROBLEM

(Continued from page 8.)

tions in the matter of allotment of colonies in Africa.

Her national policy is purely selfish, materialistic and aggressive. Her economic troubles at home give an impetus to her imperialism or aggression and expansion. She believes also in her historic and sacred mission of civilisation amongst coloured races, and wants to carry it out by conquering and colonising Abyssinia.

But her handicaps at present are her membership of the League of Nations whose ideals of peace and equality of national status and rights are accepted by her and the treaty commitments and rival interests with other European powers in Abyssinia, if she can cleverly compromise with them, or can boldly defy them, by a war she is going to do one of them.

Britain's Aims

With Great Britain also it is a problem of imperialism and the balance of power in international affairs. She wants to maintain her vested political and economic interests in the East generally and in Abyssinia and Africa particularly. She is therefore for peace and "status quo". She does not want to disturb the Abyssinian territorial and political integrity. She finds it profitable to side with Abyssinia and the League. Italy's conquest of Abyssinia will disturb the present balance of power in Asia and Africa in which Britain is dominant. Italy as a great power in the Red Sea and in the Mediterranean Sea backed by the resources and man power of Abyssinia, will be a great danger to British interests and supremacy in those areas and in the East. It is to-day in the interest of Britain to uphold the League ideals as they protect her already acquired and sanctioned vested interests which are very vast and whose disestablishment will lead to a great disturbance of present political relations and outlooks.

The French View

With France also it is a problem both of national security and imperal interests. She does not want any disturbance of peace as then the whole Versailles structure which is so profitable to her will collapse. She is afraid of Germany on land and of Italy in the Mediterranean waters and colonies. She wants to uphold the League and its ideals. But in case of conflict between national interests and League ideals she may give up supporting the latter, though, no doubt, her system of collective security is based upon the League authority and machinery. She will support Italy or remain neutral, if that way she could protect France and her new continental system of pacts, alliances and assurances.

Where The League's Strength Lies

The League's ideals and objects are just and international. But her strength lies not in her own hands but in the loyalty of its members, and especially of the big powers who control her. If they themselves are at cross purposes or are not interested, just as they were not in Manchuria and China, then the League can be no effective agency for peace or international co-operation. The system of collective security, arbitration, disarmament, mandate and sanctions are all valueless without a strong military force behind the League to enforce its rules of international justice and administration. Its conception of a new order of society and the methods adopted to bring it about will break and collapse before the political onslaught of big imperial powers and the economic fears of small national powers.

The Italo-Abyssinian conflict has momentous possibilities of unsettling the European balance of power. It will vitally affect the position of the League if it fails to apply the sanctions in case Italy defies it. The small and weak nations will lose all trust in its efficacy. Up till now the League Council has half-heartedly dealt with the problem. Both the conciliation commission and arbitration committee have broken down. Italy refuses to reason or to give in. How to compel her?

Mussolini demands a big price, otherwise he would not stop war. Abyssinia refuses that price and is compelled to go to war. Britain won't fight alone at this stage. If the League applies sanctions she is willing to do her part fully, but not alone. If the League's sanctions fail or not materialise for want of support or unanimity, England will either have to fight for her rights alone which is not probable just now, or to enter into a new treaty with Italy if Italy succeeds and thus protect her interests in Abyssinia, Africa and Asia, whatever the national interests of weak nations may be at that time. Both to Italy and Britain the problem is vital, and if matters become worse Britain will not sacrifice her interests and endanger her balance of power by remaining a passive spectator. She must either fight against Italy and prevent the destruction of Abyssinia or join Italy and partition Abyssinia.

(Concluded.)

JAWAHARLAL ANXIOUS

Disquieting Changes In Kamala's Temperature

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

In one of the latest air mail letters to a local friend Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expresses great anxiety for his wife's condition. It appears that the recent rise in her maximum temperature and the fall in the minimum temperature is particularly disquieting.

From the letter it appears that Pt. Nehru enjoyed the flight to Europe and preferred it to journey by land or sea. He has incidentally referred to certain invitations to visit the Far East including Japan which he could not avail of in his present position.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S RELEASE

LONDON: (By Airmail).

On behalf of the Indian Independence League and the Indian Journalists' Association in London, Mr. B.B. Roy Choudhuri, Secretary of the Indian Journalists' Association, has been authorised to send a message to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, congratulating him on his release.

The message has been sent through Mr. Subhas Bose. It welcomes the Pundit to Europe and wishes him a speedy recovery for his wife, Mrs. Kamla Nehru.

The Pundit has been further requested to pay a visit to London as soon as Mrs. Nehru has recovered.—Reuter.

BIG VICTORY FOR WOMEN IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1.)

with the discussion of the bill. His object in bringing the bill was simply to correct what was an incorrect decision of the Privy Council. His only object was to put right the unsettled position created in rural areas by various litigations filed in the moffusil courts on the authority of the Privy Council decisions. The speaker then read out opinions expressed by Commissioners and Collectors which supported the provisions of the bill.

The speaker seemed rather in a temper as he seemed to take provocation at even the slightest interruption.

CHARGE AGAINST BAKHALE.

Continuing Mr. Desai went on to say that he did not mind women's opposition. He submitted that all women's associations were not, really representative and cited the Wadia Delimitation Committee's report to support that remark. He next alleged that several signatories on the applications filed by Mr. Bakhale against the bill in the last session and to-day turned out to be men.

PRESIDENT PULLS UP DESAI.

The President warned Mr. Desai that it was a serious allegation against a member who had vouchsafed for the genuineness of all the signatures and if he insisted in his charge, the Chair would have to look into matter.

Mr. Desai: I don't want to persue the matter.

Mr. Desai next referred to the agitation carried against the bill by women and went on to say that it was women in the joint family who harassed their widowed sisters and make their plight pitiable. He asked women first to educate their ignorant sisters which would certainly make matters clearer.

DESAI BLUNDERS.

Concluding Mr. Desai begged the Government to allow the bill to go to "Joint Select Committee." On his mistake being brought to his notice Mr. Desai corrected himself by saying, "Select Committee" and apologised to the President saying. "Your hand on the bell upset me" (Laughter).

Sir Robert Bell explained that the Government did not oppose the bill on the question of its merits, but because they were convinced that only the Legislative Assembly could deal with the subject and that the Government, therefore, had decided that there should be no further progress with regard to the bill. The motion was put to the House and "Noes" were declared to have carried it.

Mr. Desai challenged a division whereon the House divided and the motion was defeated by 17 votes to 55 votes.

The President's announcement that the motion was lost and the bill was "Killed" was received with cheers and the clapping of hands from all quarters in the House in view of a victory for women.

'INDIA'S HONOUR IS YOUR PERSONAL HONOUR'

(Continued from page 14.)

ship and essential values are sacrificed at its altar. There can be no room for doubt in any healthy mind that success purchased at the cost of honour and duty is the most grievous failure. It is forgotten by the devotees of 'success' that it doth not profit a man to gain a whole kingdom if in the process he loses his soul. Nevertheless one's ideal can never be failure. One's legitimate interest it is to achieve success in life, as in every task that one attempts; but one must be on one's guard every waking moment against the temptation to buy success by descent to unworthy methods. Success, yes, by every honourable means. But better far failure than success, if the latter cannot be had by adherence to Satya and Dharma."

Referring to women graduates he said:—

Lady-graduates, you are the prophecy of the coming race of Indian women, on whose efforts in co-operation when men the country will depend for her future advancement. May you nobly fulfil your mission!

A special responsibility rests on the gradutes who have achieved distinction. They are marked out as being among the minority of more than average ability and industry, who are capable of widening the bounds of knowledge by their specialized studies and devoted researches. On such men will the future depend far more than upon the average man. It is to them we shall look for our future Ranades and Bhandarkars, Tagores and Radhakrishnans, Boses and Roys, Ramanujams and Ramans. I earnestly hope that they will take advantage of the facilities afforded by His Highness's Government to pursue their studies and researches instead of being lured by the minor prizes of the services or the professions. Is is specially incumbent upon them to remember constantly the beautiful motto of their Alma Mater.

KEEP PURE CONDUCT

It is the duty of all the graduates and it should be their honour and pride to live lives worthy of their religion, their race, their country and their education. The numbiest and the least gifed can compete with the most favoured in practising the cardinal virtues of Piety, Truth, Service and Sacrifice. "Conduct" wrote Matthew Arnold, "is three-fourths of life". And right conduct is fortunately not and need never be the monopoly of genius.

"Honour and shame from no condition rise,

Act well your part, there all the honour lies."

Per contra, how many are not the cases of high-placed men famous in the wordly sense, of whom it can unfortunately be said without injustice "his honour rooted in dishonour stood"? My friends, remain young and hopeful.

"Youth is not a time of life, it is a state of mind.

Man is as young as his faith and as old as his doubt."

Exercise the faculty of criticism in all matters secular where Reason must sit enthroned. But recognize the place of authority in religion. Armed with the triple armour of Faith, Hope and Charity, go fourth into the world to fight the battle of life, ready to "breast the blows of circumstances". And at all times and in all circumstances, pray, never forget the claims of the Motherland upon your devotion. With faith in God, reverence for age and learning, deference for experience and wisdom, with humility and unselfishness, serve Mysore and India, with loyalty and patriotism. And never forget that it is the duty of every one of you to think and act in the conviction that the honour of Mysore and India is your personal honour.

Remanded Under Arms Act Charge

RANGOON, Oct. 9.

T. C. Paul arrested yesterday on charge of possessing four revolvers 74 cartridges, 133 assorted cartridges and four empty cartridges was produced before the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate to-day and was remanded to custody till 18th instant.—A.P.

Mill Worker Stabbed To Death

One Abdul Rehman Abbas, a young mill worker, was alleged to have been stabbed to death in Kavrana Building at Tank Bunder Road, on Wednesday night by Mohommed Syed Abdulla.

After the incident, it is reported the accused absconded from the scene, and the Byculla Police are making inquiries.

Soldiers Plead "Not Guilty" To Benda Raid Charge

Regimental Sergeant Major And Approvers Have Falsely Implicated Us Say Ptes. Byrne And Archbold

JUBBULPORE: Oct. 9.

After the examination of three more witnesses, including Dr. P.H. Mehta, the case for the prosecution closed to-day in the sessions trial of the Benda raid case.

Dr. P.H. Mehta corroborating his statement given in the lower court added that he did not examine the women witnesses to see whether they were outraged by the soldiers as nobody asked him to do so, nor did the women complain to him that they were outraged.

After this the Judge read out the statements of the accused before the lower court and asked them to answer some questions, for which they wanted time to consult their counsel and they were accordingly given one hour's time.—

BYRNE PLEADS "NOT GUILTY"

After the interval Pt. Byrne, one of the accused in the Benda Raid Case, replying to the Court, denied the allegations of the approvers Percy, Shore, Blundell and Thompson and said that he neither visited Benda, nor participated in the raid nor molested women nor assaulted the villagers. Byrne went on to say that Biundell quarrelled with him about seven or eight months ago and it was with a view to wreck vengeance that he mentioned the witness's name among the accused. So far as the evidence of the other three approvers were concerned, they did so under the Regimental Sergeant Major's instructions, who Byrne alleged, wanted to see the accused 'off' the Regiment.

Explaining his movements on the evening of July 18,—the day of the incident—Byrne said that at 6 o'clock he was in his Barrack room. He gave his clothes for washing to Pte. Williams and after seeing Ptes. O'Brien and Tyrer attended the roll-call at 8 p.m. Byrne said that he was quite innocent and was falsely implicated in the case.

The next accused, Pte. Archbold also refused the approvers' evidence which, he said, was entirely false Archbold added that he was watching a football match from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. on the evening of July 18. After that he went to the canteen and remained there till 7-59 p.m. He presented himself at the special roll-call afterwards.

KEPT WITHOUT BEDDING

Narrating his quarrel with Percy and Shore, accused said that it was due to it that they mentioned his name among the accused. Referring to his strained relations with the Regimental Sergeant Major, accused said that he was kept in a cell for five nights without bedding under his orders and was awakened at every two hours' interval.

Concluding the accused said that he knew Pte. Kennedy and saw him injured on July 17, when the latter told the accused that he was roughly handled by some Indian villagers. Archbold also said that he was innocent and did not participate in the raid and was falsely involved in the Case.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.—United Press.

LABOUR WORKERS DISCHARGED

Not Sufficient Evidence For Breach Of Externment Order

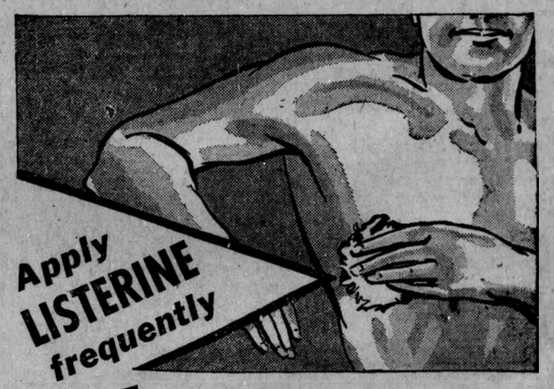
NEW DELHI, Oct. 9.

Mr. Syed Aizaz Hussain, First-Class Magistrate discharged Yusuf Lalji, a Bombay Labour Worker and Saddiq Ahmad, who were prosecuted under Sec. 5 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for disobedience of the Chief Commissioner's order externing Lalji from Delhi and abetment thereof by Saddiq. The Magistrate held that there was not sufficient evidence, and gave the accused the benefit of doubt.

It may be recalled that Lalji, since externment, had been living in Gaziabad, but once came to Delhi in violation of the Chief Commissioner's order and attended a Communist Party meeting here.—United Press.

Soothe the Itch

OF PRICKLY HEAT



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Don't attempt to cure a serious illness yourself—see your doctor immediately

KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

Anti-Indian Agitation In Ceylon

URGENT NEED OF PUBLIC INQUIRY

The following are extracts from a paper submitted to the Colonial Societies Conference held at Madras on 28th September, under the Presidentship of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer by an Indian long resident in Ceylon:—

The political and economic existence of about one million Indians in Ceylon is being threatened by the reactionary politics, both in and outside Ceylone Legislature and thertfore, requires immediate attention at the hands of Government of India. It is high time the Government of both the countries conferred together and found a solution that would be acceptable to both the countries.

The Commerce Member of the Government of India has invariably pleaded ignorance of facts and want of information, whenever interpellations have been raised on the floor of the central legislature.

There is a vital necessity of instituting an immediate enquiry with the ultimate object of reorganising and re-adjusting the economic, political and financial relations of India with Ceylon on a more equitable basis.

FRANCHISE DIFFICULTIES

The Donoughmore Reforms scheme perhaps formed the most important event in the political history of Ceylon. Among these reforms, none is more important from the Indian point of view than the amendment of the Commission's franchise proposals. The qualifications for registration of a voter relating to an Indian resident in Ceylon laid down rules regarding domicile and income.

The experience of the past five years has proved that practically 75 per cent or even more of the Indians in Ceylon are shut out from enjoying the same franchise privileges as the Ceylonese do.

The Indian immigrant labourers working on the Tea and Rubber Estates, in spite of their being permanently settled in this Island and having in many cases lost all possible contact with their motherland, are deprived of the privileges of being voters and having any effective voice in the election of the members of the legislature and in the administeration of the country

The number of elected seats secured by Indians in the Council is only two out of 50, though the population of the Indians is nearly 1/5th of the total population of the Island.

Indians largely finance teh indigenous agricultural industry of Ceylon viz: Coccanut. They also finance to a certain extent the rubber industry and control, regulate and finance the import trade of the Island.

The Ceylonese are mainly consumers with no corresponding productive activities.

The anomaly is that the latter inspite of their productive activity being hardly 5 per cent, enjoy political power up to 95 per cent. Virtually, the political power is centralised and monopolised by them to the detriment of the interests of Indians.

AGITATION AGAINST INDIAN TRADERS

In 1933 a movement was engineered by a section of the Ceylonese to bring the Indian traders into hatred and advocating their boycott. The promoters, who preferred to remain behind the veil, argued that they were actuated with the patriotic motive of developing the local products; the facts however, disclosed, that the hand of Mephistopheles was silently at work, and the agitation was directed more with the object of boycotting the Indian trader than of boycotting Indian goods. The sole reason of the said boycott agitation was the success of the Indian trader. Despite its failure, this senseless boycott movement had for a while succeeded in fomenting racial bitterness.

IMPLICATIONS OF LAND-ORDINANCE

Very recently, the Ceylon State Council passed a Bill based on the recommendations of the Land Commission—(to which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has given his assent)—known as "An Ordinance to provide for the systematic development and alienation of Crown Land". This Bill marks a definite departure from the principle of equality of civic status and rights hitherto granted to all British subjects living in Ceylon, since the definition of the term "Ceylonese" in the Bill, is laid down as "a person of either sex domiciled in the Island and possessing a Ceylon domicile of origin". This definition admittedly imports an element of discrimination against Indians who have made Ceylon their permanent home and are entitled to be included in the term "Ceylonese". The refinition like a double-barrelled gun excludes the vast majority of domiciled Indians from the terms "Ceylonese", because on the one hand it excludes Indians who in spite of being permanent residents do not possess a domicile of origin; while on the other hand, Indians possessing a domicile of origin may still be unable to establish such domicile of origin if they fail to prove that their parents were domiciled in Ceylon at the time of their birth.

DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION

Ceylon inspite of her clamouring for a protection and preference to her copra and other cocoanut products exported to India has been pursuing a systamatic policy of discrimination against Indian trade. This was evidenced last year by the action of the Ceylon Government in imposing a discriminatory scale of duty on the import of food stuffs from India, such as ghee, eggs, vegetables, fruits, tamarind etc.

One of the members of the State Council in his speech in the year 1931 made a novel proposal that the Government of Ceylon should undertake the import of rice and deal in the trade, instead of allowing the Indian importers (who, the said Councillor alleged, made fabulous profits) to carry on this business. He went further and remarked that if the Indian traders and the Government of India obstructed Ceylon in importing and retailing rice, the Government of Ceylon should enter into an agreement with Siam for the import of rice.

One of the recent moves of the Government of Ceylon inspired evidently by the ultra-radicals among the Singhalese, was to discriminate against Indians in the medical profession. Medical degrees and diplomas granted by Indian Universities will not be hereafter recognised in Ceylon.

In 1934, the Magistrate of Hatton (an up-country hill station) while trying a suit before him questioned the defendant "Are you from India?" On the defendant answering in the affirmative, the Magisterial wrath descended not only on the defenceless defendant, but on India, Indians and Indian Courts. The learned Magistrate remarked 'Why do you come here and trouble our people like this? You (Indians) not only come here and earn money but trouble others. Be very careful how you give evidence. This is not India for one thing. I don't know what the law in India is, but if you say what is untrue you will be charged for perjury. This is not the place to play the fool".

Another instance to show the deep-rooted anti-Indian feeling among the local population was evidenced when Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala was appointed as the Chairman of the Ceylon Banking Commission. His appointment was looked upon as full of potential mischief, by a few wiseacres and sceptics. A certain journal made a prophesy that the final recommendations of the Banking Commission would encourage the opening and spreading of more Indian banks in Ceylon and perpetuating the financial bondage of Ceylon to Indian capitalists and moneylenders.

An honest and brutally frank State Councillor of Ceylon had the daring to describe the Indian Community in Ceylon as "One million parasites".

QUARANTINE TYRANNY AT MANDAPAM

It has of late, become a fashion with a few people in Ceylon to look upon India as a seed-bed of all possible diseases in the world, and in pursuance of the policy laid down by the Sanitary and Medical Department of Ceylon, not only the third class but even the first and second class passengers coming to Ceylon via Dhanuskodi-Talaimannar route, are subjected to harsh treatment, such as indiscriminate detention, disinfection, inoculation and vaccination.

The problem of the Tamil labourer is a great human problem, which Ceylon has faced for a century and has to face even now. The Indian immigrant labourers employed in the Estates and the urban labourers employed in the towns have to a very considerable extent unwillingly been responsible for perturbing the peace and equanimity of the Ceylonese politicians, who believe that the employment of imported labour takes the bread out of the month of indigenous labour.

With the rising tide of nationalism in the Island, coupled with a strong instinct of self-preservation, attempts are made to prevent the importation of these labourers by legislative measures. In some other quarters a quick repatriation is recommended, employing indigenous labour in its place. To add to this, when the Ceylon politicians find that there are elaborate rules and regulations laid down for the protection of the immigrant labourers, and further that a high official of the Government of India is stationed in Ceylon to watch their interests and see that the minimum wages as laid down by the Ordinance are paid to them, the impatient politician gets restless and proceeds to deduce that Ceylon instead of having internal autonomy in the matter of her labour supply has too much of external interference from an outside agency.

If the Indian labourers were most efficient and willing workers in the past when the land was flowing with milk and honey, why should they be so unwelcome and unwanted in the days of temporary depression When once the economic depression ends, the fresh importation of these very labourers will become necessary. The statistics of arrival of these estate-labourers from India substatiate this statement.

It is indted most unfortunate that Ceylon sofar as the problem of Indian labour is concerned is beginning to show hostility, which I fear does not stand justified on any score.

The situation, of about one million Indians in Ceylon is by degrees getting more and more alarming, and it is earnestly hoped that the Public opinion in India will succeed in arresting the attention of the Government of India and urging them to institute an immediate enquiry by the appointment of a Commission composed of Assembly Members to go in extenso into the question of political and economic future of the largest number of Indian in any British Colony.

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Lights Out In Addis Ababa

A street scene in Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia where precautionary measures against air raids have been taken. No street lamps must be lit at night, and lights in houses blanketed.

Colour Complex

(Continued from page 6).

dians all over the East-end of London, or Cardiff, Glasgow or Newcastle become an object of pity amongst their British neighbours and several times British organisations of unemployed workers of the Labour or Communist parties or some militant Trade Union Group come to their assistance. These British helpers are always surprised to see how several prosperous Indian doctors and merchants settled in the same district do not care in the least for their countrymen.

This existence of apathy and timidity is some day bound to react against the Indian merchants and doctors themselves. If the Indian Doctors' Union and Indian Chamber of Commerce would do their social, national and even political duty in a virile and courageous manner, they will create for themselves such a position of respect that in future British imperialists will think twice before secretly or openly interfering with the commercial rights of Indians or the rights of Indian doctors. The head offices of the Indian Federation of Chambers of Commerce and the Indian Medical Union in India should make it their business to draw the attention of these two organisations in London to do their duty by their fellow-countrymen in London.

Short-Sighted Attitude

As we have said before the Indian doctors are positively popular among their working-class clients but by their apathy they are now beginning to arouse adverse comments against them. There is a large and ever-growing movement in Great Britain again against War and Fascism in which many British doctors are playing an open and honourable part, whereas Indian doctors keep away from it by some simple excuses or ignoring the various invitations. The question of unemployment and poverty is engaging the attention of many British doctors who have formed an International Committee for going into the question of poverty and diseases arising from them. Even some French, German and American doctors are co-operating with these committees. The leading members of the Medical Committee feel that an important part of the report should refer to the poverty and the diseases of poverty of the people of India. Some members of the Committee have gone out of their way to come into contact with Indian doctors and have made repeated efforts to coax them to co-operate with this Committee but so far without result. This attitude is extremely short-sighted and painful and it creates a justifiable feeling that Indian doctors are wanting in humanitarian feelings and political courage, and that they suffer so much from class snobbery as not to render any service to their own poor even when opportunity is laid open to them.

(To Be Continued).

PROGRESS OF GIRLS' EDUCATION

Golden Jubilee Of Barton Training College

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct 5

The Golden Jubilee of the Rajkot Barton Training College, pioneer female education institution in the whole of Kathiawar was celebrated yesterday with Sardar Nawabzada in the chair. The Lady Superintendent, Manjulaben Mehta tracing the history of the progress of education in Kathiawar, said that on December 30th, 1885, Col. Nutt, the then Political Agent performed the opening ceremony of this College in memory of his predecessor Col. Barton and handed over a sum of Rs. 36,000 collected from among the Chiefs, in his memory. It had to weather storms like other human institutions between 1886 and 1911. In the first 15 years upto 1900, all the three classes hardly had 20 students on the rolls. During these years, all the Lady Superintendents were European.

Between 1901 and 1920, the institution took a big stride in education. More attention was paid to discipline, physical training, sewing and embroidery.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT

Between 1921 and 1935, the number of students rose to 80. After the World War, no European woman could be induced to work on Rs. 250 per mensem.

During the last fifty years this institution trained 875 students of whom 450 are senior, 160 second year trained and 162 first year trained.

Every year, the institution prepares 30 trained and senior teachers but since 75 per cent of the teachers in primary girls' schools, all over Kathiawar, are trained hands, there is little scope for the newly trained ones. Hardly one new primary girls' school is opened in this province every year.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION BUILDINGS

After laying the foundation stone of a new temple dedicated to his revered family Goddess Ashpari, the Thakur Saheb of Rajkot performed the opening ceremony of the new Ramkrishna Mission Buildings.

The Thakur Saheb appreciated the valuable work done by the local mission and also the kind help rendered to the mission from time to time by Chiefs of Porbander, Bhavnagar and Morvi.

PUNISHMENT FOR WATER WASTAGE

Calcutta Corporation Move For Imposing Penalties

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The Water Supply Committee of the Calcutta Corporation has recommended that provisions should be introduced in the present municipal law for punishment of those found guilty of wasting Corporation water.

The Committee called for a report from the Law Officer whether people could be prosecuted for wasting water and, if not, what amendments of the Act were necessary for the purpose.

The Law Officer reported: "They may be prosecuted for doing mischief under the ordinary criminal law of the land."

The Executive Engineer, Water Works, stated that section 268 of the repealed Act of 1899 empowered the Corporation to prosecute persons wasting water either on the public street or in a private house. He suggested introduction of that section in the present Act by legislation.

The opinion of the Law Officer was again sought and he advised that section 268 of the old Act should be introduced together with the penalties. Section 574 of the repealed Act provided a penalty of Rs. 50 for waste of water supplied to premises, and a penalty of Rs. 5 for waste of water by misusing public standposts, drinking fountains or hydrants.

The committee accepted the suggestion.

Dasara In Sirdar High School

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Oct 8

Dasara celebration and prize distribution of the Sirdar High School and the Senior Cambridge Institute, Lamington Road, took place in the School premises on Monday morning when Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh presided. The function began with the singing of Marathi poems. Speeches were made explaining the significance of Dasara.

Mrs. Deshmukh distributed the prizes and made a short speech expressing her satisfaction with the function.

Penalising Doctrines Is Persecution

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed Opposes Special Powers Bill In Bombay Council

Sir Rafiuddin (1) Ahmed speaking on the Special Powers Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council said:—

Terrorism also does not exist in this presidency. My Honourable friend Mr. Tairsee, said, the only terrorism that we are aware of, came from the Government officials of the Secretariat. His statement may not altogether be wrong. (Laughter.)

WHAT IS COMMUNISM.

I do not know what Communism is. It is not defined by the Home member. It is not defined in the bill.

A certain Professor once announced that he would give a lecture on serpents in Ireland." People attended and wanted to hear him. He got up and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, there are no serpents in Ireland." (Laughter.) The same can be said of the Honourable member's. Communism. What is Communism? The Home member does not know. (Laughter).

The "Spectator of London" has described Communism as a principle. The other day in the Council of State, it was defined as a school of thought. It may be a school of thought; or it may be a principle. What I am concerned about is, that free expression of honest views none should be persecuted. To punish a person because he has committed a crime, or because he is believed though unjustly to have committed a crime, is not persecution; but to punish a person because we infer from the nature of some doctrines which he holds or from the conduct of other persons who hold the same doctrine that he would commit a crime, is persecution; people in England periodically get into fits of panic, regarding danger to British rule in India.

ABSURD PANIC.

Now, Sir, a word about the absurdity of the panic that the British rule in India was in danger because of communist riots in Bombay; who would believe that with the strongest army in Asia, the most efficient police service in India, with capitalists on the side of Government, and all Indian religions to oppose communism, the mighty British Empire here was in danger, because of a few fanatical Communists and their leaflets in Bombay. Should we pass this bill to-day, what would be its effect in England? Do not let the whole of Europe say, that India is being governed against its will; that India requires such odious bill as the one which is before us and that too on the eve of Swaraj or Home rule.

NO DANGER IN INDIA.

Peaceful communism as a school of thought need not be dangerous. Sir, there are those who think that communism is progressing in the neighbouring countries of Russia viz., Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan. Every one of these countries is honey-combed with Communism. In some of these it has abolished imperialism, despotism, and autocracy. (Hear, Hear). For instance in Turkey, Communism, has developed nationalism, to such an extent that it has in some respect superceded custom and religion. The same thing is taking place in Persia. Our case in India is quite different. Communism will not find much favour here because of our strong religious instinct and conservatism. No doubt it requires careful watching but this monster would die a natural death. I might even have supported the request of the Home member, for the extension of the act for a short period, if he had defined Communism and confined the bill to Communists alone. Now in the absence of these I ask, "what guarantee is there that the provisions of this bill would not be used against any one of us Is there any guarantee? (the Hon. members: No. It was used against Rao Bahadur Chitale.)" I may tell you that it may be used against the Honourable Diwan Bahadur, S. T. Kambli himself, (laughter) as soon as he comes back to these benches or against the chair itself. Notwithstanding our lawabiding nature this bill would be hanging over our head. For this reason I ask my honourable friends to reject it.

Our Bhavnagar Letter

FUTURE OF BUILDING SOCIETY

Insurance Company To Be Ushered In As Middleman

(From Our Corresponden)

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail).

Since three years a scheme of a housing society, is being considered by the state, but uptil now it has not taken a concrete form. It was proposed that the State was to give loans to the public with nominal interest, and the principal sum was to be paid in instalments. Now a development is taking place. The State intends to bring in a middle man i.e., an insurance company to which the state will give the loan, and subsequently the company will charge half a per cent more to the building society. The company which is alleged to be given this job is the servant of of India Insurance Company which Sir P. Pattani is one of Directors.

The public and a certain section of officials disapprove of this plan.

MAHILA VIDYALAYA'S 10 YEARS

The Bhavnagar Mahila Vidyalaya is the only educational institution which is run on progressive lines. This vidyalaya was started in 1925 and completes its ten years on November 20. It has been decided to celebrate a ten-year festival in November for two ways.

A mock "New Sindhi Assembly" was held on the grounds of the Dayaram Gidmal National College, Hyderabad (Sind)) on 5th inst. It was a realistic affair going through all parliamentary grind.

COMING COMING

ON 12th OCT. 1935

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT UP

Hedge Selling Pressure After Early Advance

GOLD AND SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat And Linseed Easy But Jute And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, Oct 9

On Wednesday, cross rates ruled very steady.

HEDGE SELLING IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton displayed distinctly upward tendency at first on good outside and speculative buying but later prices reacted under hedge selling pressure.

BULLION UNCHANGED

London gold and silver remained unchanged.

GRAINS EASY

Wheat and linseed ruled easy on account of liquidation. Jute and rubber were steady.

BETTER TENDENCY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange showed some nervousness but later improved. Giltedged securities displayed better tendency on some speculative interest.

Linseed Bom &2c4(-K/2 &5lk———?

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Oct 9

Previous closing	11.02
To-day's opening	11.02
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	11.03
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Oct 9

Previous closing	6.15
To-day's opening	6.10
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	6.13
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 216

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 9

Cotton displayed distinctly upward tendency following disturbing political news from abroad as a result of which fair good outside and speculative buying was witnessed but pending further developments buyers were somewhat cautious and did not enter the market aggressively. Otherwise there was not much in local news to stimulate activity.

Trading in March opened at 11.02 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool advices and covering together with a good deal of outside orders resulting in March rising steadily to 11.14 but at this level some reaction followed on some hedge selling and March fell to 11.10.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.03 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 9

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (11.12/11.11) 10.95/10.93
January (11.14/11.13) 10.95/10.96
March (11.21/11.20) 11.02/11.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 9

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American October (6.30) 6.21
American December (6.18) 6.10
Egyptian October (8.31) 8.24
Egyptian November (8.26) 8.19

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 9

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 215-4 and Rs. 217-8 at night. The rate at 10-25 p.m. was Rs. 217-8 with New York futures about 12 points up.

RICE CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Rice Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the season 1935-36:—

On an average of the five years ending 1933-34 the area under Rice in the Territory included in this forecast has represented some 2-5 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India

The figures in this forecast relate to the Rice crop sown between May and August 1935.

(Estimates up to 15th September 1935.)

Information incomplete. Total reported and estimated area British Districts 1,782 thousand acres and Indian States 428 thousand acres. Total 2,210 thousand acres; 4.3 per cent below corresponding area last year but 4.6 per cent. over decennial average same date. Area decreased in Gujarat and Deccan, increased in Karnatak and remained almost stationary in Konkan

In Gujarat and Deccan crop sown and transplanted under favourable rains of June and July except Ahmedabad district in Gujarat where very small area planted due deficient rains. Crop in Gujarat and South Deccan suffered from insufficient rain in August but revived under good September rains, while in North Deccan crop progressing satisfactorily. In Karnatak sowing done late and under dry conditions. Fairly good rain received after sowing helped germination of crop but more rain badly required for further development. Konkan crop sown in time but suffered rather seriously in Ratnagiri district due deficient rain in August, and though somewhat improved under September rains lost original vigour and may reduce in yield. Elsewhere Division crop reported doing well.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct 9

Previous closing	4.90 3/8
To-day's opening	4.90 1/4
To-day's closing	4.91

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 9

Previous closing	4.89 15/16
To-day's opening	4.90 3/16
To-day's closing	4.91 1/16
Difference	+.01 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 9

Previous closing	74.38
To-day's opening	74.38
To-day's closing	74.48
Difference	+10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 9

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 3/16 and then rose to 4.90 5/16 subsequently further appreciating 4.90 3/4.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.91 1/16.

Franc opened at 74.38 and then advanced to 74.43 on some support.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.48

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 9

The market closed steady

	Last price	To day's price
Spot	29 3/8d.	29 3/8d.
Forward	29 7/16d.	29 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 9

Gold per ounce (£7-1-10) £7-1-10

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct 9

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent.) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct 9

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5 51 r 8)	5.61 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.62)	37 67
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2)	0.92 1/2
London on Shanghai (1-6 1/2)	1-6 3/8
London on Milan (60.00)	60.09
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct 9

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 68/4, 68/6 and 68/11. The market was quiet owing to the lack of enquiry with traders little disposed to enter fresh commitments pending more definite developments abroad. Prices closed steady at Rs. 68/2, 68/4 and 68/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/3/6, 35/3/6 and 35/4/6. Prices eased slightly on weakness of foreign exchanges which induced some local selling and liquidation. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/3, 35/3 and 35/4.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 9

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 7s 1/4 and March 7s 1/4. Trading was rather quiet in the absence of speculative interest.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 9

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.0¼ 3/4. Prices eased on commission house selling and liquidation.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 9

The rates at 3-30 p m were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£228 buyers £228 1/2 sellers. Irregular) £229 1/4 buyers £229 1/2 sellers. Steady

Linseed (£19 buyers £19 1/8 sellers: Irregular) £19 1/16 buyers £19 3/16 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£40 to £41) £40 to £41

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct 9

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"China sold. America and India bought. Market steady."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 3/4) 2-4 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6 paid and buyers) 6 paid and sellers

January March (6 3/16 paid and buyer) 6 3/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay October-November (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta October-November (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata October (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal October (£14 13/16 sellers) £15 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Oct 9

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	4	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	3	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	4	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	3	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	3	9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	3	9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	4	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 9

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	4	11	6
Wheat May	4	10	0
Linseed May	7	3	9

The tone was quiet

TRADE CONDITIONS IN EAST

Wonderful Progress Of Japan

Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah who visited Japan, China, Siam and other countries writes:—

During my recent Far Eastern tour for about 6 months, I have visited almost all principal countries in the Far East and have tried to study in detail business conditions obtaining in all those countries.

Conditions in Japan are indeed much better and more satisfactory than in any other countries I visited. Japan has been making wonderful progress in every sphere and her progress during the last 30 years has been very rapid and very remarkable. The principal causes to my mind are:—

(1) Free and compulsory primary education.

(2) Very cheap and yet very efficient labour.

(3) Government co-operation and Government Supervision at every stage.

(4) Simple living and hard-working nature of the Japanese people.

(5) Comparatively smaller over-head charges, due to smaller salaries paid to the staff, cheap power and excellent transport facilities etc.,

(6) Efficient management and good sales organisations.

(7) Nearness of important consuming markets.

The efficient combination of these and other factors lead to very cheap cost of production in Japan. Besides this, the middlemen's profits in Japan are comparatively much smaller and every care is taken to see that the consumers get the manufactured articles as cheap as possible.

In my opinion, such theories like inferior quality goods or dumping or subsidies by Government are all incorrect. Success in Japanese industries is more due to efficient management, including salesmanship, up-to-date machinery and equipment, Government Supervision and hard-working, skillful, cheap and yet contended labour.

As regards China, business conditions are getting worse day by day. The recent floods in the river, the continued political disturbances and the American Silver policy have been aggravating the situation which was already too bad. It seems as if it will take much more time before trade shows any definite signs of improvement in China.

As regards Java, Sumatra, Siam, Singapore and Federated Malaya States, conditions show signs of gradual improvement and the future outlook seems to be rather more hopeful than for the last several years.

Considerable Hesitation In Stock Exchange

LEAD, SPELTER AND BASE METALS VERY ACTIVE

Wall Street Irregular Lacking Incentive

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 9

On the Stock Exchange, the revival of the talk of the early general election and obscurity in the international situation caused considerable hesitation but after rather dull opening, markets were more favourable inclined giltedged especially rallying.

In commodities wheat opened easy on bearish overseas cables but later rallied somewhat on improvement abroad. Basemetals continued most active. Prices especially of lead and spelter advanced.

On exchanges dollar early tended to cheapen. The movement then favoured sterling which closed steady.

Wall Street opened irregular lacking incentive and continued quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct 9

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed £92 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, October 1, £92
Wednesday, Oct. 2, £92
Thursday, Oct. 3, £91 1/2
Friday, October 5, £92
Monday, October 7, £93
Tuesday, October 8, £92 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 9

3-30 p m.

After early hesitation markets developed a better tendency. Giltedgeds were improving and industrials were quiet with only small business. Rubber shares were firm and fairly active. The demand in oil shares slackened after initial firmness.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82 1/4) £82 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£102 7/8) £103

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/4) £109 1/2

4 pr cent Funding Loan (£112) £112 1/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 3/8) £103 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-1 1/2) 21-1 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4) 4

Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/8) dol 3 3/8

Musical Industries (25-3) 25-3

Pinchin Johnson (38-9) 38-9

Imperial Chemical (35-0) 35-3

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (108-10 1/2) 108-10 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£74 3/4) £74 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (35-9) 35-9

University Ordinary (28-1 1/2) 27-9

Ford Motors (33-3) 33-0

Cable Wires (£6 1/4) £6 3/4

British American Tobacco (110-0) 111-3

Camera A (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (135-0) 135-0

P and O S N Company Defd (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2

Distillers (90-6) 90-9

Bred and Dyers (8-3) 8-3

British Celanese (12-0) 12-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (60-3) 60-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (53-0) 53-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 6-9

Western Limited Ordinary (19-6) 19-3

Inter Nickels (£31 5/8) £31 5/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£102) £102

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct 9

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£95) £94 1/2

3 1/2 per cent India (£93) £93

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-5 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£113) £113 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£104 1/2) £104

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£103) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/2) £102 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-0) 22-9

Donaro Tea (44-4 1/2) 43-6

Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 32-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-0) 22-6

Gula Kelampong (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-0) 29-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 3/4) £9 3/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-0) 55-0

Burma Corporation (11-10 1/2) 11-10 1/2

Rio Tintos (£17 3/4) £17 3/4

East Rand Proprietors (52-9) 52-9

Rand Mines (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 3/4) £12 3/4

Goddar New (£10) £10

Moddar New (71-10 1/2) 71-3

Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (41-3) 41-3

Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (35-0) 35-0

Anglo Iranian (60-7 1/2) 63-1 1/2

Burma Oil (75-7 1/2) 75-7 1/2

Mexican Eagle (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2

Shell Transport (71-10 1/2) 73-9

Royal Dutch (£26) £26

HOME RAILS SHARES.

Great Western (£46) £46

L M Ford (£17 1/2) £17 1/2

L N E R Defd (£5) £5

Southern Dutch (£18 1/4) £18 1/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£130 1/2) £130 1/2

London Board G Stock (£97 1/4) £97 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 9

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 46 1/2) dol 46 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 22 1/2) dol 21 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 43 3/4) dol 43
U S Steel Preference (dol 109) —

WAR TELLS ON CALCUTTA MARKET

Raw Materials For Munitions Run Short

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

Repercussions of the Italo-Abyssinian war are being increasingly felt in Calcutta market. Articles forming ingredients of war materials such as shellac, castor oil, glycerine, are in great demand. Of these, supply of glycerine has already run short in the Calcutta market. Enquiries made go to show that there is no possibility of fresh supplies in Calcutta until December next.—United Press.

Gwalior Ruler's Guardian

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE: Oct. 9.

Apropos of the United Press message from Nagpur, no significance is attached in official circles to the resignation by General Sir Terence Keyes, Guardian to the Maharaja of Gwalior.

Mr. Trivilyan, I.C.S., has been appointed to succeed him.

DISPUTE OVER BELLARY DISTRICT

Karnatak Leaders To Guage Public Opinion

(From Our Correspondent).

HOSPET: Oct. 9.

Dr. Hardiker and Mr. Hukkeriker arrived here to gauge public opinion regarding the Andhra-Karnatak question. They will attend to the District Civic Board meeting and will address public meetings. They will also tour the Bellary District for three days and will reach Bangalore on 13th morning. Andhras seem to be eager to establish their claims over the Bellary District.

Assault On Prof. Basawanal Condemned

The Gen. Secretary, Lingayat Youths' Sports Association, Dharwar writes under date 8th October:—

It is a matter of profound regret to learn about the cowardly attack made by a Maratha youth upon Prof. S. S. Basawanal at Belgaum on the 2nd inst. on his way home.

The reason for the attack seems to be a note in the Indian History written by him, referring to Shivaji.

The Lingayat Youths' Sports Association, Dharwar condemns strongly such a shameful act.

LEAGUE'S TERMS FOR PEACE

Full Text Of Note Handed Over By Committee Of Five To Italian And Ethiopian Representatives

The full text of the note handed by the Chairman of the Committee of Five to the Ethiopian and Italian representatives on September 18th has been released for publication by the League of Nations, Indian Bureau. The Text runs:

The Committee, which was instructed "to make a general examination of Italo-Ethiopian relations and to seek a pacific settlement," has endeavoured to find a basis of negotiation. In doing so, it has been guided (i) by the obligation of respecting the independence territorial integrity and security of all State Members of the League; (ii) by the necessity of ensuring good neighbourly relations between the States Members of the League. The Committee expressed no opinion on the documents furnished by the two Parties and confined itself to the facts of a situation which needs to be remedied.

On admission to the League Ethiopia assumed special obligations regarding certain matters—in particular slavery and the traffic in arms. She declared herself "ready to furnish the Council with any information which it may require, and to take into consideration any recommendations which the Council may make with regard to the fulfilment of these obligations, in which she recognises that the League of Nations is concerned.

ETHIOPIA'S ASSURANCE

In his speech at the Plenary Meeting of the Assembly on Septemper 11th, 1935, the first delegate of Ethiopia spoke as follows: "Any suggestion calculated to raise the economic, financial and political level of the nation to which I have the honour to belong, provided it proceeds from the League of Nations and is to be carried out in the actual spirit of the Covenant, will be regarded by Ethiopia as the action of sister nations which have reached a more advanced stage of civilisation and are sincerely desirous of guiding my country in the path of progress. Any proposal of that kind will be welcomed. I am convinced that my country will examine it with the greatest goodwill and with real gratitude."

In these circumstances, it appears to be the duty of the League of Nations to offer to extend to the Ethiopian Government collaboration and assistance on a collective international basis, so as to enable the latter resolutely to undertake the wide measure of constructive action necessary, not only to improve the lot of the Ethiopian people and to develop the natural resources of the country, but also to enable the Empire to live in harmony with its neighbours.

In view of the obligation of every Member of the League to respect the independence of the other Members, any plan of assistance should receive the previous consent of the Ethiopian Government.

A general outline of the form which international assistance to Ethiopian with a view to her administrative reform and economic development might take, is given below.

II

CHARTER OF ASSISTANCE

Recalling work previously done by the League, the Charter of Assistance will take the form of a protocol recording the acceptance by the Ethiopian Government of a plan of reforms drawn up by the Council of the League.

POLICE & GENDARMERIE

Mission of foreign specialists appointed to organise a corpse of police and gendermerie which will be responsible for: (A) ensuring the application, throughout the Empire, of existing or future laws for prohibition and suppressing slavery and strictly regulating the carrying of arms by persons not belonging to the regular army or to the police and gendarmerie forces. (B) Policing centres in which Europeans reside (Addis Ababa, Diredawa, Harrar). (C) Ensuring security in agricultural areas where Europeans may be numerous and where the local administration may not be sufficiently developed to provide them with adequate protection; (D) Maintaining order in the frontier territories of the Empire so as to safeguard neighbouring territories against incursions, partitularly those whose object is the slave traffic, looting and smuggling.

In the areas referred to under (C) and (D) above, the police and gendermerie mission should participate in general administration to an extent varying according to the standard reached by the local authorities and the nature of the problems to be solved.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(A) Possibility for foreigners to participate in the economic development of the country (land tenure, mining regulations, exercise of commercial and industrial activities). (B) Foreign trade; economic equality on a basis of reciprocity; (C) Public Works and Communications; (D) Posts, telegraphs and telephones.

FINANCE

(A) Drawing up of the budget and supervision of State expenditure; (B) Assessment and collection of taxes, fees and dues; (C) Establishment and operation of fiscal monopolies, (D) Studies in connection with the Loans which would be required for the development of the country of the carrying out of certain reforms; if necessary, control of pledges assigned to the service of the loans.

OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES

(A) Justice; Reorganisation of the mixed courts which try cases between foreigners and Ethiopians and Native Justice; (B) Education; (C) Public Health.

ORGANISATION FOR ASSISTANCE

If their mission is to bring results, the foreign specialists, even where not invested with special administrative powers, must be able to rely on the effective cooperation of the Ethiopian authorities whom they are assisting. Furthermore, if their work is to be effectual, it must be co-ordinated. It would be expedience to provide a central organism, both to co-ordinate the work of the assistance services and to secure for them the necessary support of the Ethiopian Government. A principal adviser would be placed at the head of each of the four public services or groups of public services mentioned in the previous section. The principal advisers might either be subordinate to a person who would be both their chief and at the same time the delegate of the League of Nations accredited to the Emperor or form a commission presided over by one of them, who would be the delegate of the League of Nations.

APPOINTMENT OF STAFF

The delegate of the League and the principal advisers will be appointed by the Council of the League with the agreement of the Emperor and the agents other than the principal advisers will be appointed by the Emperor on the nomination of the delegate of the League or with his endorsement, according to the nature and importance of their functions.

RELATIONS WITH LEAGUE

The delegate or the Commission will, whenever necessary and at least once a year, make reports which will be communicated to the Emperor at the same time as they are addressed to the Council of the League. The Ethiopian Government will submit to the Council any observations it may wish to formulate in regard to these reports. The reports and observations, if any, will be studied by the Council at the earliest possible date.

DURATION OF PLAN

As the work of assistance must be long, it would seem unpractical to assign to the plan a relatively brief duration, such as five years. It would, however, be desirable to provide that the plan may be reviewed at the end of five years by the Council of the League, so as to take account of the experience gained during that period.

The representatives of France and the United Kingdom have informed the Committee of Five that, with a view to contributing to the peaceful settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, their respective Governments are ready to facilitate any territorial adjustments between Italy and Ethiopia by offering, if necessary certain sacrifices in the region of the Somaliland coast.

In negotiating on this subject, the Governments of the French Republic and of the United Kingdom will take care to obtain from the Ethiopian Government guarantees regarding the execution, in the territories to be acquired by it, of the obligations by which Ethiopia is bound in regard to slavery and to traffic in arms.

U.K. & FRENCH VIEW

The representatives of France and of the United Kingdom have further informed the Committee of Five that their respective Governments without wishing to impair the existing regime in regard to the treatment of foreigners and in regard to external trade, are prepared to recognise a special Italian interest in the economic development of Ethiopia. Consequently these Governments will look with favour on the conclusion of economic agreements between Italy and Ethiopia on condition that the existing rights of French and British nationals and protected persons are respected by the two parties, and that the recognised interests of France and the United Kingdom under all agreements already in force are safeguarded.—A.P.I.

Active Demand For Industrial Shares

Alcocks And Steel Second Preference Shares Rule Firm

New Turn Regarding Delivery

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

The Share Bazar has taken a new turn. As per the resolution of the Board those operators who were prepared to take delivery against their purchases of October, were required to issue "Kaplis". Accordingly several "Kaplis" were issued in the Bazar and passed several hands. Ultimately when they were received by the last seller, it is said that instead of giving delivery to the first buyer transfer of the open business was arranged at prices fixed other than the Board. The whole process seems unbusiness like and it is believed that the Board will carefully consider the question. It is generally believed that after the settlement, a move will be made to re-open forward business on Monday the 14th inst.

In the cash section there was again active demand and in the absence of sellers prices looked up. Alcock and Tata Steel second Pref. shares were firm. Alcocks were done at Rs. 216|4 while Steel Second Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 147|8. Central Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 31|4 and Gokak mill shares were done at Rs. 183|12. Shivrajpur shares were quoted at Rs. 35|4.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Oct. 9.

100	Ahm. Advance	275 0
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	716 6
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	213 12
100	Central	240 0
100	Colaba	135 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
L.	E. D. Sassoon	0 3 0
100	Finlay	103 2
100	Gokak	181 4
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	90 0
100	Kohincor	176 10
100	Khatau	79 6
1000	Morarji	800 0
250	Laxmi	625 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Madhavji	750 0
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	131 4
100	Oosmanshahi	52 3
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2200 0
50	Simplex	76 4
100	Swadeshi	129 6
100	Swan	83 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1270 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

100	Reserve Bank	117 0
50-100	Baroda	48 12
25-50	Central	31 8
500	Imperial	1,46 0
125-500	Im. Con.	353 12
50-100	India	119 0
5	Union	5 5

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	34 8
70	Gwalior	112 8
160	Indian	462 10
40	Katni Def.	1930 0
100	Katni Ord.	357 8
70	Okha	258 2
70	Punjab	23 12
100	Shahabad	490 0
70	United	121 4

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 2
15-75	New India	39 0
200	Oriental	4165 0
10-100	Vulcan	6 14

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	146 4
100	Andhra Valley	1552 4
10	Ajmer	10 2
50	Bombay Tram	143 12
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 14
100	Karachi	218 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	161 4
1000	Tata Power	1452 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm. Prantij	850 0
100	Amr. Patty	119 0
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 8
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	89 8
500	Tapty Valley	765 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	33 6
30	Tata Steel Def.	497 8
75	Tata Steel Ord	129 5

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	212 8
50	Belapur Sugar	313 6
150	Bombay Steam	312 8
125	Bombay Burma	365 0
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	124 6
8sh.	Br. B Petrol	4-3-0
100	Bombay Telephone	101 0
100	Indian Bleaching	116 4
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	525 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	611 4
15	Scindia	13 13
30	Premier Construction	74 0
25	Tata Oil	17 8

PREFERENCE

7 p.c.	Andhra Valley X.D.	1,360 0
6 p.c.	Bombay Steam	297 8
7 p.c.	Bombay Trams	82 0
5 p.c.	Central India	525 0
7 p.c.	Katni 1st.	131 4
7 p.c.	Katni 2nd	137 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 9.

3 per cent 1951/54 96/14
3 per cent 1941 102
3 1/2 per cent G P N 88/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 107
4 per cent 1960/70 105/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/4
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8

TAXFREE.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 116/4
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 100/3

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102
4 per cent M. Deb 1974 101
5 per cent M. Deb 1959 111/8
6 per cent M. Deb 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 9.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 273 3/8
Banks selling T T 271 3/8
Banks buying T T 268 5/8

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 559
Banks buying D D 569

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 137 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 103 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.90 1/2 8th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/0 3/4 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/8 9th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 9th inst.
Java/London 7.24 9th inst.
London/Paris 74.38 8th inst.
London/Belgium 29.03 1/2 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.06 8th inst.
London/Italy 60.00 8th inst.
London/Berlin 12.18 8th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 8th inst
London/New York 4.89 15/16 8th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.25 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-2-0 7th inst. £7-1-10 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 29 1/2 7th inst. 29 3/8 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 29 5/8 7th inst. 29 7/16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 7th inst. 65 5/8 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent 7th inst. 11/16 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 7/8 per cent 7th inst. 7/8 per cent 8th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 8 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

STOCK EXCHANGE TO OPEN ON MONDAY

It is reliably understood that the Share Bazar will re-open on Monday, the 14th instant, between 2 and 4 p.m.

7 1/2 p.c.	Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	139 6
7 1|2 p.c.	Tata Power	1392 8
6 p.c.	Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7 1/2 p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd	146 12
5 1|2 p.c.	Tata Mill	13 0
7 p.c.	Vishnu	647 8

NEW YORK COTTON

Realising After Bureau Report

Bombay, Oct. 9.

On Tuesday the New York cotton future's market advanced on trade buying but reacted later on Bureau report being construed bearish and long liquidation.

The official crop estimate was 1,14,64,000 Bales and condition 64 per cent. The average yield per acre was estimated 191-5 lbs. and the amount ginned upto October 1 was 4,230,000 bales.

The market opened at a rise of 4 points with March 11.20 and was quoted 11.34 on active trade buying. Later on prices declined on realising and hedge selling and closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 14 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 11.30c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton future's market was easy and closed at a decline of 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 11.16c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (10-42 a.m.	11.34+18
N. Y. March Lowest (3 p.m.)	11.02—14
Liverpool March Highest	6.22+10
Liverpool March Lowest	6.15+03

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Condition 64. Production 1,14,64,000. Ginned 42,30,000. Favour purchases on recessions.

Liverpool.—Report is considered colourless Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of "call" cotton. Our opinion is that much of the recent buying has been on speculation and "bulls" may scramble to get out.

Liverpool.—Bureau rather larger than generally expected. Looks like more two sided markets in the near future.

New York.—Bureau larger than expected retarded trade demand. Hedging caused late reaction.

New York.—Government Report slightly larger than expected. Hedges may result some further recession but European-African political situation can easily lead to higher prices. Hence favour long side.

New York.—Agricultural Department Report proved fully discounted. Indications that local traders are liquidating. Hedge selling increasing on the advance. Think we are in a trading area with purchases on dips preferable. Trade reports more encouraging.

New York.—Bureau Report checked buying movement and induced realising by bulls. No frost up to date sufficient to do damage seriously. Do not think market will change much either way for the near future.

Messrs E. J. Schwabach and Co., have sent the following cable:—

The report is about what was looked for.

Hedge sales increased considerably after the Government report. Trade interests buying on way down, we favour purchases.

New York Copper, December 7.96.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

Crop: Weather favourable, growers selling freely, good domestic and foreign demand; tentatively estimate world production of commercial cotton this season at 25,362,000 bales against 22,605,000 bales.

America: Sales moderate finished goods, but much above production unfinished.

England: Yarn Cloth demand broader.

Continent: About stationery except France where demand improving.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Bureau about as expected, indicating supply barely sufficient last year's small consumption. Would buy on good setbacks.

The Egyptian Ministry estimates the production of cotton during the 1935-36 season at 8,066,000 Kantars, compared with 7,390,600 in 1934-35.—Reuter.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool: Think market speculatively overbought. Prefer short side.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, October 8.

December	.. ..	10.92—14
January	.. ..	10.95—16
March	.. ..	11.02—14
May	.. ..	11.05—15
July	.. ..	11.05—18
Middling Spot	.. ..	11.30—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, October 8.

October	.. ..	10.95—08
December	.. ..	10.91—11
January	.. ..	10.94—11
Middling Spot	..	11.16—11

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, October 8

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Oct/Nov., nominal per cwt. 7/0.

C & F Bombay:—
Oct./Nov. sellers per cwt. 6/9

C & F Karachi:—
Oct./Nov. sellers per cwt. 6/9

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, October 8

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay And London Buying Following Hedging

Bombay, Oct. 9.

On Tuesday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points. There was trade calling which was offset by light hedging and by a anticipastaddle selling due to higher sterling. Bombay and London buying on short covering and trade calling prices improved but later the market reacted on hedging and realising on bearish Bureau report. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 6.65d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close October was quoted 5.54, January 5.28 and March 5.25.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The market was irregular with a scattered business. Sakels futures closed 2 points up to one point down and Upper futures. Closed 2 points down to 3 points higher for distant deliveries.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was active with improved demand. Sakels futures closed 8 to 5 points up while Ashmouni futures closed 22 to 19 points.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST:—Generally unsettled.
CENTRAL:—Mostly cloudy, partly cloudy, showers probable.
WEST:—Generally unsettled.

NEW YORK.

New York, October 8.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

December	.. ..	11.02
January	.. ..	
March	.. ..	11.12

New York Noon Call—

December	.. ..	11.05
January	.. ..	11.08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, October 8

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	68,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, October 8.

October	.. ..	6.25+06
November	.. ..	6.16+05
December	.. ..	6.14+04
January	.. ..	6.14+04
February	.. ..	6.14+03
March	.. ..	6.15+03
April	.. ..	6.15+03
May	.. ..	6.16+03
June	.. ..	6.15+03
July	.. ..	6.15+03
August	.. ..	6.09+02
Middling Spot	..	6.65+13

To-day's 10 12 A. M. Quotations

January	.. ..	6.15
March	.. ..	6.18

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 8

October 1935	.. ..	8.30+02
November 1935	.. ..	8.25+02
January 1936	.. ..	8.12—01
March 1936	.. ..	8.08—01
May 1936	.. ..	8.07—01
July 1936	.. ..	8.05—01
F. G. F. Spot	.. ..	8.71+06

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 8

Broach—		
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	5.71
Fine (Good Staple)	..	5.86
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	6.01
Oomra—		
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.63
Superfine (No. 1 Staple	..	5.78
Choice (No. 1 Staple	..	5.93
Bengal—		
Good	..	4.26
Fully Good	..	4.36
Fine	..	4.48
Scinde—		
Fully Good	..	4.36
Fine	..	4.48
Superfine	..	4.60

SEEDS.

London, October 8.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Oct. sellers £10-17-6

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £12-13-9.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £13-5-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £14-0-0.

Castorseeds Bombay c.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £13-15-0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, October 8

T. T. London on—		
New York closing rate	..	4.89-15/16
Paris	.. ..	74.38
Berlin	.. ..	12.18
Madrid	.. ..	36.88
Amsterdam	.. ..	7.24-3/4
Brussels	.. ..	29.03-1/2
Milan	.. ..	80.00
Berne	.. ..	15.06
Prague	.. ..	118.12

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Following a decline of 14 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 216/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 216/12 on scattered buying. At this level there was considerable realising and prices declined to Rs. 215/4. The market steady at this level with a moderate turnover.

Prices improved to Rs. 216 but Liverpool opened at a decline of 5 points and in the local market there was some realising which depressed prices to Rs. 215/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 215/8
Oomra D/J Rs. 195/4
Bengal D/J Rs. 148/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct 9

Bengal Superfine	169
Bengal Fine	164
Bengal F G	161
Sindh-Punjab Fine	164
Sindh-Punjab F G	161
Wardha-Hingt	220/222
Nagpur/Savner	220/222
Pundhurna	214/216
Yeotmal	214/216
Arvi	214/216
Ellichpur	214/216
Berar	214/216
Khamgaon	214/216
Mulkapur	214/216
Khandesh	211
Jalna/Sailu	208/210
Burwah/Sanavad	214/216
Broach Fine	241
Punjab/American	241/246
Punjab/American mix	226/231
Cambodia	291
Cambodia 2nd crop	256/261
Compta Gopd	261/266
Bagalkot	246/251
Western	246/256
Kampala	354
Busoga	351
Jinja	340
New Manza	328

INDIAN COTTON QUOTATIONS

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct 9

In full-pressed bales

	Since 1st Sept 3 days.	This year.
Khandesh	781	2,453
Central India	881	2,825
Barsi and Nagar	168	1,049
Berar	347	1,420
Central Provinces	89	614
Total Oomras	2,266	8,361
Dholera	17	2,994
N W Provinces	...	1,029
Rajputana	806	3,067
Sind Punjab	735	4,954
Broach	150	626
Coompta and Dharwar	68	932
Westerns Northerns	351	2,562
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	305	1,886
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	...	20,170
Total	4,696	47,746

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales

	1st Sept to 3rd Oct Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	275	29,058
Japan and China	4,348	45,921
Coast Ports	99	1,760
Up-country by Rail	...	15,063
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	22,243
Total	4,722	114,045

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct 9

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	14 0 6
September shipment	4 6 0
October-December shipment	4 8 0
January-March shipment	4 9 0
Ready Kesar	14 6 6
Saraya ready	14 0 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 8-10-35	1900000	1468000
Receipts yesterday 8-10-35	68000	37000
Exports to date 8-10-35	826000	875000
Stock at Ports 4-10-35	1920000	2848000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-10-35	1784000	1542000
Stock at Liverpool 4-10-35	445000	962000
Visible Supply 4-10-35	5788000	7792000
Quantity in sight 4-10-35	3019000	2243000
Quantity out of sight 4-10-35	1554000	1547000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Oct 9

Wheat	13,018 cwts.
Linseed	25,965 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	584 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,873 cwts.
Poppyseed	326 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,819 cwts.
Castorseeds	2,082 cwts.
Rice	8,906 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,163 cwts.
Cottonseed	898 cwts.
Mowraseed	286 cwts.
Gram	3,755 cwts.
Joowar	205 cwts.
Muize	84 cwts.
Barley	1,670 cwts.
Bajree	1,281 cwts.
Coal	3,460 tons.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct 9

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7/0/7 1/2; Highest Rs. 7/2/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/0/3; Closing Rs. 7/2/3

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 7/1/4 1/2; Highest Rs. 7/2/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/1/0; Closing Rs. 7/2/3

Cottonseed January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/15; Highest Rs. 2/15/6; Closing Rs. 2/15/4 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 2d to £7-1-10 and London-Paris exchange rate was 6 points up at 74.38. Dollar sterling was quoted 4.89 15/16 at London and 4.90 3/8 at New York The local gold market was quiet without any important business and prices fluctuated within narrow range. Montreal silver market was quiet and prices declined 6 to 43 points and New York silver price was unchanger at 65 3/8 cents. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.6 5/16. In the local market there was utter absence of any business and silver Aso delivery after opening at Rs. 68/5 fluctuated within a narrow range of half anna. The market was dull and featureless.

	Silver Rs. a. p.	Gold Rs. a. p.
Ready	68 4 0	35 3 6
Aso delivery	68 5 0	35 3 9
Aso Teji-Mandi	0 12 0	0 2 0
Kartak delivery	68 9 0	35 4 3
Kartak Teji-Mandi	2 8 0	0 9 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, October 8.

Market Steady

Spot	29-3/8
Forward	29 7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, October 8

Gold Bars. Fine per oz. £7-1-10

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Oct. 8.

October	66.25—43
December	66.50—25
March	67.10— 6

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Oct. 8.

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 219; Highest 220; Lowest 219 3/4; Closing 220.

Oomra D/J. Op. 200 1/2; Highest 200 1/2; Lowest 199 3/4; Closing 200 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 152 1/2; Highest 152 3/4; Lowest 152 1/2; Closing 152 3/4.

AT NIGHT.

Before Bureau.

Broach A/M. Op. 220; Highest 220; Lowest 219; Closing 220.

After Bureau.

Broach A/M. Op. 216; Highest 218 1/2; Lowest 215 1/2; Closing 218.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, October 8.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	82-1/8
Conversion 3-1/2 per cent. Loan 1961	102-3/4
War Loan 5-1/2 per cent. 1952	103-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	112
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	104
National Bank of India ..	41
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON METALS.

London, October 8

	£
Copper Braziers	50-1/2
Yellow Metal	42-1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	17-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. B.O.	227-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, October 8.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 11/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 13/16 per cent. to 7/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LINSEED OIL

London, October 8

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—
October paid sellers 26/3.
Linseed Oil naked London per two Jan./April paid sellers 27/0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, October 8

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed pale sellers 6/0.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, October 8.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels Nominal.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels October/November sellers 30/3.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels Oct. sellers 32/0

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
December 152 January 149 March 144 May 143 at Cross Rate 4.90 3/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 216—Liverpool May 1936 5.11 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 216—New York May 11.05 Rs. 34 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.90 3/8

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, Oct. 8.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	6
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	70
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	53
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	87
Columbia Gas	13
United Corpn.	4
Western Union Telg.	48 1/4
New York Central	30 1/2
Pennsylvania R. R.	26
Union Pacific R. R.	93
Great North Pfd.	24
Bethelehem Steel	36
United States Steel	43
American Smelting	50
Int. Nickel of Canada	30 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	385
Oriental Devpt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1958	76 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	21 3/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	35
International Harvester	54
Allis Chalmers	26
Mesta Machine	34
General Motor	46
General Electric	33
Bendix Aviation	21
Mid. Con. Petroleum	10
Socony	10 3/4
Plymouth Oil	10
National Distillers	30
Du Pont de Nemours	127
Chase Bank	28-1/4
National City Bank	27

Market fairly steady. Utilities and Oils firmer.
Total business 1 1/4 million.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Official Estimate

	Indicated Crops.	Condition.
1935	11,464,000 B/s.	64.0 p. c.
1934	9,443,000 ,,	55.9 p. c.
1933	12,885,000 ,,	66.7 p. c.
1932	11,425,000 ,,	54.2 p. c.
	Yield per acre.	Ginned.
1935	191.5 lbs.	4,230,000 bales
1934	165.9 ,,	4,958,000 ,,
1933	205.3 ,,	5,851,000 ,,
1932	149.8 ,,	4,835,000 ,,

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct 8

December 2.51—02
March 2.13—02
May 2.16—03
July 2.20—03

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 5th October	1,574
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	43,048
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	74,901
Less	31,043

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Groundnuts Feb.	7 1 6
Castorseed May	7 0 6
Cottonseed Jan.	2 15 0
Linseed May	7 4 6
Wheat Jan.	4 12 0
Wheat May	4 10 6

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Oct. 8.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59 103
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53 104 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55 110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 113
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47 113 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38 103
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1935/37 100
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans New 3 dis.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 82 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 102 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 103 1/4

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Oct. 8.

Groundnut Oil ready Rs. 5
Kartak Rs. 4/15
Jota Re. 0/4/6
Mah Rs. 4/14
Jota Rs. 0/10
Groundnut ready Rs. 2/12
January Rs. 2/11
Jota Re. 0/5
Sutar Magsar Rs. 108/12
Jota Rs. 6
Sugar ready Rs. 4/15
Shipment Rs. 4/5/6
Corrugate Rs. 10/6
Strong Round Rs. 6/12
Khila Rs. 20
Wirenails Rs. 13
Angle Rs. 7/4
Good demand market strong due to war.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct 9

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £35-12-6
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £35-13-9
Standard Copper 3 months £35-18-9
Electrolytic Copper £41
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 3/4 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 35
Copper Sheets Rs. 40-8-0
Tone: Firm

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1935

Gloom In Italian Circles In City

Passages Booked By Italian Ships Cancelled And Money Changers Refuse Change For Lira

Now that Italy has been placed outside the comity of nations, people in Bombay are wondering how her relations with India will be affected. Article 16 of the League Covenant definitely states that all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and of any other State, whether a member of the League or not must be broken off.

Hence great gloom prevails in Italian circles in the city. Shipping companies, confectioners, hotel keepers, business houses and Fascist citizens are very agitated. As soon as the sanctions are applied these Italians automatically come under the category of belligerents.

Already people travelling to Europe have declined to book passages on Italian boats. Shipping companies find that their passenger lists have dwindled to nothing. Money changers are not accepting lira and business houses have cancelled orders for Italian goods.

The Italian tourists industry will be badly hit as a large number of people leave for the Mediterranean ports at this time of the year.

When the sanctions are applied goods consigned to local buyers from Italy will be impounded.

It is understood that Italian shipping companies have already made provision for their boats to call at other ports instead of Bombay in case of emergency.

INDIAN MEDICAL MISSION

The possibility of sending an Indian Red Cross Mission to Ethiopia, in view of the serious casualties from Italian bombing, is being eagerly discussed in the Medical circles in Bombay.

The difficulties in the way of carrying out such a proposal especially owing to the politically disadvantageous position in which India finds herself, are fully taken into account. The Medical men, however, are optimistic that, given the goodwill and support of the public, these obstacles can be overcome and the Red Cross Mission can be a fact within a short time.

One prominent member of the medical profession wondered what the merchants of Bombay, who had swelled their pockets in a profitable Abyssinian trade in the past, were doing in the hour of Ethiopia's need. Their minimum duty according to him, would have been to finance partly, if not fully, a medical mission which, it would not be difficult for India to send out.

There are no doubt, obvious difficulties besides finance.

Only one "Red Cross" for each country will be entitled to international recognition and privileges. The Indian Red Cross Society is directly under the Government patronage and its attitude towards such an unofficial enterprise is yet to be made clear.

The mission, should one start, may have to choose a circuitous route, as the destruction of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway is the chief aim of the Italian troops, and it may occur any moment.

It is likely a route through the British protectorate of Uganda may be chosen and the entry into Ethiopia effected from the south or south-west.

Language difficulty is perhaps greatest, but through interpreters this could be overcome.

Medical opinion in the city is entirely in favour of sending out such an humanitarian mission and hopes are entertained that with co-operation and support of the official "Red Cross" it would not be impossible for sending out such a mission.

A few citizens feel that the Mayor of Bombay should move in the matter and it is thought that Bombay city alone can substantially contribute towards making the mission a success.

WOMEN DEMAND ASSOCIATION IN ADMINISTRATION

Draft Resolutions Before Madras Conference

MADRAS, October 6.

The annual constituent conference of the All-India Women's Conference, Madras Constituency, is to be held on the 19th instant. The draft resolutions can be divided in two groups:—

EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL

The first three resolutions bear on franchise for women. The first resolution says:—

"While regretting that the new powers given to women by the India Act are not adequate, yet this conference exhorts all women to make the fullest use of such power as they have obtained."

By the second resolution women demand that they should be given chances of association in the administration of every province as well as in the Central Government, especially in the Departments of Education, Health and Labour.

The third resolution protests that property has been made the main basis for qualification for membership of the Council of State to the exclusion of educational qualification.

The remaining resolutions bear upon the provision of different courses in school curricula such as, domestic science, hygiene, etc.

Among the Social Resolutions there are two which respectively urge that immediate legislation should be undertaken to amend the Hindu Laws so as to make them just and equitable and that the amendment of the Sarda Act which is being moved in the Assembly in order to render the Act effective be supported by all members.

Another resolution says:—

"This Conference while it welcomes the recent legislation for the closure of brothels urges that women officers should be appointed by Government for enforcing the Act and for undertaking preventive and rescue work."

The remaining resolutions refer to the beggar nuisance and sanitation.—A.P.

Mr. Justice J. A. Saunders I.C.S., has been appointed additional judge of the Patna High Court from 1st December 1935 until the commencement of the High Court's vacation of 1936.

In order to introduce modern and cheaper methods in agriculture and to popularise the Agricultural scheme calculated to solve the problem of unemployment in this state the Maharaja of Rewa is reported to have ordered the reorganisation of the State Agricultural Department.

Men of the Imperial Guard leaving Addis Ababa for the Ogaden front where fierce fighting took place.

POLICE OPEN FIRE

Sequel To Attack On Dasara Procession

RHOTAK, October 9.

The police opened fire to disperse assailants who attacked a Dassera procession as it was passing a mosque. Lathies and bricks were used in the attack causing injuries to many processionists and to Superintendent of Police and the City Sub-Inspector who accompanied the procession. The Police fired on the assailants who then dispersed. The city was patrolled the whole night by the Police accompanied by a Magistrate. One Hindu tailor is reported to have died of shot wounds and about 11 persons, all Hindus, and one Mahomedan constable are reported to have been removed to hospital.

The situation is now well under control.—A.P.

HAMMOND COMMITTEE MEETS U. P. GOVT.

NAINI TAL, October 9.

A Communique says:—

The Indian Delimitation Committee held its first meeting in the U. P., at the Government House, Naini Tal, to-day, The morning was devoted to discussions in the Committee. In the afternoon the Committee met the Government of the U. P., and discussed their proposals about delimitation of constituencies in the U. P.

To-morrow the Committee will begin examination of witnesses which will be continued on Friday.—A.P.

S. COMMAND G.O.C. TO GO ON LEAVE

KARACHI, October 9.

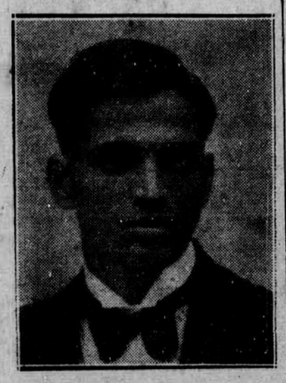
It is understood that Lt.-Gen. Sir George Jeffreys, G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, Poona, is proceeding on furlough next week and Lt.-Gen. Sir Ivo Vesey, G.O.C.-in-Chief, Western Command, Karachi, will officiate in his place and that Lt.-Gen. Sir Pit Taylor who arrived in Bombay by the "Viceroy of India" will act as G.O.C.-in-Chief, Western Command.—A.P.

Delhi Wireless Station

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9.

It is understood that the opening ceremony of the Wireless Station in Delhi, which is nearing completion, will take place at about the middle of this month. First test of the new giant transmitter, which was built by Messrs. Marconi and Company at Chelmsford was carried out on Monday evening.

It is estimated that the Station will have a practical range for modern receivers of 240 miles in day light and 700 miles at night.—United Press.



Mr. Nawal Kishore Baindail, a Karachi journalist, who is proceeding to England for further studies in Journalism. He will be sailing by to-day's Italian Mail Boat.

"STEP OUT OF YOUR COMMUNAL GROOVES"

Mr. Warty's Exhortation To Saraswats

Presiding at a crowded social gathering of the Gaud Saraswat Community held under the auspices of the K. G. S. B. Education Society at Girgaum, Mr. S. G. Warty exhorted the community to cultivate a wider outlook on life, to step out of their communal grooves, and give their services freely to the country at large.

Mr. Warty warmly congratulated the Education Society on their great success and their excellent management under the wise stewardship of Mr. B. V. Telang, the Chairman, and his committee, and appealed to the audience to contribute freely to the Society's funds.

Mr. V. M. Telang, in a Marathi speech discussed the present conditions in the Saraswat community and expressed his opinion that in moral, educational, social matters, the community should proceed on right principles. Messrs. D. N. Nadkarni and Dr. Divekar also made speeches in Konkani.

After the speeches were over, an entertainment programme was gone through, in which Mr. Raghuvir Savkar displayed his art by acting a devotional part from Mirabai, and the young poet Mr. Dinkar Desai sang lovely Konkani songs composed by himself. Master Vasant also entertained the audience by his exquisite skill in instrumental music.

UNIFICATION OF SARASWATS

Conference To Meet In Bombay During Diwali Holidays

The reception committee of the United Goud Saraswat Brahman Parishad have elected Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.C., to preside over the forthcoming sessions of the Parishad which will be held in Bombay on the 26th, 27th and 28th inst. which are Diwali holidays. In the afternoon of the first day an arts and crafts exhibition displaying the works of members of the community, will be opened while the Parishad itself will meet later in the evening, when the speech of the chairman of the reception committee, Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law, and the presidential address will be delivered and a subjects committee will be appointed.

On Sunday the 27th October, there will be a Cinema show, and the meeting of the subjects committee in the morning, and the session of the Parishad in the evening, followed by an inter-comraunal dinner at night. The Parishad will meet again on Monday to finish the remaining portion of the business on the agenda.

The primary object of the Parishad is the unification of the various sub-castes which go under the name of Goud Saraswat and among which barriers against inter-caste marriages and inter-dining still exist.

MR. RUIKER DISSATISFIED

Will Not Attend Joint Labour—Congress Meeting At Madras

NAGPUR, Oct. 9.

It is understood that after the proposed meeting at Madras of the Joint Labour Board with the Congress Labour Sub-Committee was fixed, Mr. Kripalini, General Secretary of the Congress, wrote to Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, A.I.T.U.C., objecting to any agenda being fixed for the meeting.

Thereafter Mr Ruikar had discussions with Mr. Kripalini here at which he explained the view point of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

As result of the talks Mr. Ruiker has written to Mr. V. V. Giri, the President of the Labour Board that in view of the Congress General Secretary's letter being not encouraging, he does not propose to attend the Madras meeting.—United Press.

Backward Condition of "Barots" Of Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, October 6.

Ex-Naib Dewan R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai, opening the first session of Gujerat Bhrambhatt Educational Conference, expressed satisfaction at the timely move of the leaders of the community for tackling educational problems. He gave a historical perspective of the great influence of the "Barot" community in cementing the relationships between Princes in the old times, being skilful in handling diplomatic missions.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar also spoke.

Dr. Amritlal Barot, the president in his speech gave a brief outline of the old glorious times of the community. He deplored the present backward condition of the community and exhorted all delegates to propagate the ideals of education, laying special stress on female education. He urged all to improve the social and economic position of the whole community.

'India's Honour Is Your Personal Honour'

Chintamani's Call To Mysore Graduates

"At all times and in all circumstances, pray, never forget the claims of the Motherland upon your devotion. With faith in God, reverence for age and learning, deference for experience and wisdom, with humility and unselfishness, serve Mysore and India with loyalty and patriotism. And never forget that it is the duty of everyone of you to think and act in the conviction that the honour of Mysore and India is your personal honour."

This stirring appeal was made to the Mysore graduates by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor of "Leader" addressing them on their Convocation on Wednesday.

The Convocation of the University of Mysore was held on 9th inst. During the course of his address to the graduates Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor of "The Leader," paid tributes to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and to the University.

Congratulating the University on its being a teaching body he said:—

"I am comforted to know that at least in Mysore, which has worked the new system for a longer period than any other Indian university, there is no regret and no misgiving and there is no wistful "looking backwards" on an examining board as a better type of university. The results as they are embodied in reports, have fully justified Mysore's wisdom and foresight.

I cannot presume to arrogate to myself the role of a critic but may yet venture with Your Highness's permission to submit five suggestions for the consideration of competent autrodity.

TEACHING OF RELIGION

(1) The place of religion in education has engaged the best thought of the wisest men in two continents for generations and yet remains, I fear, an unsolved problem. I have to confess that at one time, and for long, I was a convinced advocate of secular education and the avoidance of religious instruction in public schools and colleges. I tenaciously held to the view that the home is the legitimate place for religious instruction. But as indifference reigns supreme in the Indian home, the result has been the upbringing of the youth of India in a non-religious atmosphere with consequences by no means to their or the country's good. I am as far as ever I was from any idea of educational institutions being converted into centres of sectarian strife or theological contention: that would indeed be a disaster of the first magnitude: but the conviction has been strengthening in me that this can be avoided and yet instruction in the broad principles of religion—the most important of which are, I believe, common to all religious systems—can be imparted to the great advantage of the individual as well as the nation.

SOMETHING OF EVERYTHING

(2) Addressing the convocation of the University of Madras in 1887, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, a statesman who with Sir Salar Jung raised the stature of India in the estimation of the world, held up the ideal 'everything of something, and something of everything." This ideal combination, always difficult, of a generic knowledge of all subjects with specialized knowledge of one subject is becoming increasingly difficult, if indeed not impossible, due to the great advance of knowledge as well as to the extent to which specialization has been carried. But this does not justify, even if it may explain, the opposite extreme of enabling a young man to qualify for a degree in a state of complete ignorance of things fundamental. It ought not to be made possible for any one to go through the whole of his school and college and university education, without having to study, say his mother-tongue or the classic language in which are enshrined the treasures of his ancient lore, spiritual as well as secular, or the elements of the history and geography of his and other countries, or the rudiments of science.

AYURVEDIC STUDIES

(3) I would earnestly urge the claims of the Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine for state patronage and for recognition by the University. Fortunately, the faith of the people is still great in both of these idigenous systems, while medical relief can be extended to our rural millions more easily and at less cost to the State by the adoption of those systems than by exclusive patronage of what is popularly known as the allopathic system. It is a fact too patent to need demonstration that indigenous institutions and systems have withered for lack of state support under a Government which has brought everything from the west. And thanks to the system of education inaugurated uder the influence of Macaulay, Indians educated in everything English almost to the exclusion of India's culture, have come to believe more in things western than in their national heritage. I am hopeful and confident, therefore, that I do not make a vain appeal when I plead for the recognition and the generous support of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine by the Government and the University of Mysore.

COURSE IN JOURNALISM

(4) I would request the authorities of Mysore University to consider the institution of studies in Journalism more or less on the lines of the course in the London School of Economics. I am glad to notice that Madras University is moving in this direction. The newspaper press has come to stay. Whatever attempts, legislative, or executive may be made from time to time to regulate or control it, I do not suppose that any serious-minded person thinks it possible or desirable to suppress the press altogether. If, then, it must continue to exist, it is obvious that a more efficient and responsible press is greater advantage to the state and the community than one less efficient and responsible. This end, in my opinion can be best achieved by the imparting of education to journalists in the subjects which they have daily and weekly to discuss.

TEACHING OF HINDI

(5) More and more is it being recognized that English can never become the common language of the people of India, howsoever it may be diffused among a limited class. It is being equally recognized that there must be one common Indian language in which there can be exchange of thoughts among Indians living in the north and south, east and west. Thirdly, it is obvious that the only language which can serve this purpose in Hindustani. To say this is not to say that it can at any time replace one's mother-tongue. Efforts such as are being made in Mysore for the development of Kannada must be continuously made in every state and every province in respect of the mother-tongue of its people. Without prejudice to this, I am clear that Hindi should be included among recognized options [illegible] in schools and colleges all over India.

Graduates of the [illegible] now my duty to offer [illegible] advice to conduct yourselves in life in a manner befitting your position as alumni of the University of Mysore.

WHAT IS TRUE SUCCESS?

Success in life is too prone to be belittled if not actually derided, and it is sadly true that too often is it made the idol of man's wor-

(Continued on page 10, col. 5.)

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